The Bombay Gazette

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No. 12,031 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	Tuesday.
*L CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	28th June
— NIZAM	2726	500	R. Haselwood	5th July
L BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	12th ,,
M ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	19th ,,
*L KAISAR-I-HIND	4323	700	E. G. Stead	26th ,,
—SIAM	3041	500	W. D. Worcester	2nd Aug.
*L PARRAMATTA	4579	900	R. G. Murray	9th ,,
M CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	16th ,,
*L CARTHAGE	5013	1000	G. R. Hector	23rd ,,
—ASSAM	3038	500	W. A. Wheler	30th ,,

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
KHEDIVE	3860	600	A. C. Loggin	24th June.
PEKIN	3000	600	A. Symons	8th July
PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	22nd ,,
BRINDISI	3542	550	A. W. Adamson	5th August

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, June 7, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
GIAVA	4,000	600	20th June.	
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July.	1st Sept.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Aug.	20 Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Aug.	10th July.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	4,000	9th July.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 6, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander	1887.
s.s. PERSIA	3350	480	Capt. R. Hutchinson	30th June

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

s.s. NUBIA	3550	480	Capt. T. Knox	11th July
s.s. ASIA	3550	480	Capt. J. Craig	2nd Aug

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

N.B.—(Passengers by s.s. Nubia and Asia can book through to London (overland from Marseilles.)

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, June 11th, 1887. Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "SWORDSMAN," 1,124 tons, Captain SYMONS, sails on 1st July.

For freight and passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.
Khoja Mohola, Mandvi, June 11.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. AKOLA sails on SATURDAY, the 25th instant.

For freight and passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents
Khoja Mohola, Mandvi.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THE s.s. "MERTON HALL," 4100 Tons, 500 H. P., Captain C. Barnes, will sail as above about the 2nd July. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th May 1887.

THE GENERAL PATENT OFFICE FOR ALL INDIA: CANTWELL & CO.
Consulting Engineers and Patent Agents,
4, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

SPECIFICATIONS drawn, Drawings worked out from description or sketch, and Patents for Inventions secured with the utmost economy and despatch.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories Colinderies, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!

MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition

ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.

F. FISCHER & Co.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(Gramme and Iablochkoff Patents)
AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.
(Edison and Swan's Patents)
SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.

PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.

The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!!

INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones, Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations. As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT.

THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &c., ART PORCELAINS, REAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE, MIRRORS, &c., such as has never been seen in India.

ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIK PRICES.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.
Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.
Special price to introduce it largely.

QUARTS .... Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS .... ,, 2-12 ,,

In quantities of not less than 1 case.

F. FISCHER & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, July 1st 1887, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 27th June, (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on WEDNESDAY 29th June, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on MONDAY, the 11th July, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on MONDAY, 4th July, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, June 21, 1887. Agents.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

OCTOBER BREW.—YOUNGER & SON'S celebrated INDIA PALE ALE, in Hhds. full to bung. Rs. 60.

Special Rates for quantities, Messes and Contracts.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	Rs. 55 0	Rs 58 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	,, 52 0	,, 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 58 0	,, 66 0

From Messrs. Deutz and Geldermann Ay-en-Champagne.

Goldlack, extra	Rs. 0 0	,, 47 0

STILL HOCKS.
From J. M. Pabstmann, Sohn, Mayence.
SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Geisenheimer	,, 17 0	,, ...
Leibfrauenmilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, ..
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Marcobrunner	,, 28	,, 31 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.

Sauterne	Rs. 20 0	..

PORT WINES.
From J. W. Burmester, Oporto.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine ,,	,, 22 0	—
Very fine ,,	,, 27 0	...
Most particular Preserved Old Red Port	,, 38 0	—

CLARETS.
From Messrs. H. & C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	,, 14 0	..
Les Canons	,, 16 0	18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	...
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	,, 21 0	—
Chateau Lafitte	,, 23 0	...
Chateau Mauvesin	,, 27 0	...

From Munzer & Fils.

Haut Canon	Rs. 15 0	..
Margaux Medoc	,, 17 0	..
Chateau Larose	,, 28 0	..

From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 2 0
Cru de Barreyre	,, 16 0	..

From J. Roemer & Sohn, Wien.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	..
Chateau Roemer	,, 16 0	

From Franz Scarvasy.

Carlowitzer	Rs. 12 0	,, 14 0

From Brandenburg Freres, Bordeaux.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
,, Red Bar	,, 12 0	,, 14 0
Chateau Larose	,, 20 0	,, 22 0

BRANDY.

F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0
Cognac, Fine Champagne Red Bars { Munzer-fils. }	,, 25 0
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules	,, 27 0
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	,, 30 0
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	,, 35 0
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	,, 37 0

BURGUNDY.
From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.

Volnay	Rs. 21 0
Chambertin	,, 28 0

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 25 0
,, ,, *	,, 23 0
Ben Cruachan's Blend *	,, 21 0

BEER.

	Per doz. qts	Per doz. pts.
Bavarian Export Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 3 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	,, 5 4	..
Antone Dreher's Vienna Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	,, 5 4	,, 3 4
Grimm's ,,	,, 5 0	..

ITALIAN WINES.

Vino Barola	Rs. 16 0	..
Vino Barbera	,, 15 0	..
Vino Grignolino	,, 15 0	..

SUNDRIES.

Italian Vermouth (Torino)	Rs. 16 0	..
,, Finest	,, 18 0	..
Vin Marasque a case of 21 Bottles	,, 40 0	..
Finest Kummel	,, 30 0	..
Gin—Boord and Son's Old Tom	,, 15 0	..
Chartreuse, Yellow	,, 63 0	..
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 19 to 29	Rs. 0 11	per lb.
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs.	,, 2 4	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 1
Italian Butter, finest, extra quality	½ lb. tin at	0 9
	1 do.	1 0
	2 do.	1 12

From Bush, Barnewitz & Co., Wolfenbuttel.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin.
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 1 8
Asparagus, middle size	,, 2 0	,, ...
Celery	,, ...	,, 0 10
French Beans	,, ...	,, 0 10
Young Cut Beans	,, —	,, 0 10
Young Peas I.	,, ..	,, 0 12
,, ,, II.	,, ..	,, 0 10
Peas for Soup	,, —	,, 0 12
Young Carrots	,, ..	,, 0 10
Spinage in Water	,, ..	,, 0 10
Small Sausages	,, —	,, 1 8
Smoked Sausages	,, ..	,, 1 8

TERMS—

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart R
Bombay, June 9, 1887.

THE Undersigned beg to inform their numerous patrons and the public, that their TAILORING BRANCH of business in the Fort will be DISCONTINUED from the 1st May 1887, and their Business House will be REMOVED to the address given hereunder, where all orders for wholesale and retail will be executed with their usual promptitude. Please note the address.

Y. A. LACKA & Co.,
Travelling Kit Warehouse,
Chuckla Street, near Jackeria Musjid, Bombay.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT—

By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice that the THIRD SESSIONS of 1887 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the 27th day of June instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanours and Offences, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanours, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanours, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 1st day of June, 1887.

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT.
Sheriff o Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST DISINFECTANT IS
SOLUBLE CRESOL.
(CALVERT'S.)

THIS Fluid is a concentrated product of uniform strength, it mixes readily with water in any proportion, and when diluted will be found effective in destroying the lower forms of insect and vegetable life and in preventing or arresting putrefactive change.

USES.

As a Purifier of the Atmosphere.
As a Deodorizer Antiseptic and Disinfectant.
As a Destroyer of Mange or Vermin in Dogs.
As an Insecticide to clear Ants and other Insects from Rooms
As an Effective Preservative Agent against Mites in Hides and Skins.

Bottles ½ Pt. 6 as., Pt., 12 as., Qt. Rs. 1-2.
1 gal. tins Rs. 4-4, 5 gal. drums Rs. 20.
Special Quotations to large Buyers.

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MAGIC LANTERNS.

OUR large and varied experience and connection with manufacturers in this as into other branches enables us to offer special advantages to our Constituents.

	Cash Prices. Rs. A.
MAGIC LANTERN, with 3 in. lens, brass front and solar argand lamp, in neat black box	18 0
MAGIC LANTERN, with 3½ in. lens, brass front, solar argand lamp, in neat black box	26 0
PHANTASMAGORIA LANTERN, with pair 3 in. condensing lenses, brass front, with 2 lenses, and best fountain lamp	34 0
PHANTASMAGORIA LANTERN, with pair 3½ in. condensing lenses, polished mahogany body, lined with tin, brass front, with special double combination, achromatic front lenses, rack and pinion adjustment, and fountain solar lamp	66 0
PHANTASMAGORIA LANTERN with pair 4 in. condensing lenses, oxycalcium spirit lamp, retort, purifier, wedge gas bag, pressure board, tubing and one dozen limes	120 0
DISSOLVING VIEW LANTERN, a pair with 3 in. condensers, in box with dissolver and two dozen assorted slides	60 0
DISSOLVING VIEW LANTERN, a pair with 3½ in compound condensers, in box with each dissolver	120 0
DISSOLVING VIEW LANTERN, a pair with 4 in. compound condensers, rack dissolver, oxy-calcium spirit lamps, retort, purifier, wedge gas bag, pressure board, tubing and one dozen limes	200 0
APHENGESCOPES, double, with mahogany body and brass-mounted lens, with rack and pinion action for exhibiting opaque objects, cartes de visite, &c., in conjunction with a pair of Magic Lanterns	28 0
APHENGESCOPES, single, in Japanned tin, with brass-mounted lens, with sliding action,	11 8
COMPLETE SPARE XY-CALCIUM apparatus, consisting of lamp retort purifier, wedge gas bag, pressure board, tubing, one dozen lime cylinders	73 0

SLIDES, COMIC.
NATURAL HISTORY.
ROYAL FAMILY.
MOVING WATERS.
NURSERY TALES.
LEVER ACTION.
DIORAMIC VIEWS.
ASTRONOMICAL.
PANORAMAS.
CHROMATROPES.
THE SEASONS.
MOTTOES.

Catalogues of all kinds of Optical, Mathematical, Philosophical, Meteorological, and Surveying Instruments may be had on application.

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IMPORTERS OF SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.
CHEMISTS TO THE GOVERNOR,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

D. R. PUNDOLE,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND COMMISSION AGENT,
OPPOSITE CASH BAZAAR

ARRIVED NEW STOCK of GOLD CHARMS, such as Cigar Cutters, Champagne Bottles, Universal Keys, Pencil Cases, Ladies' Gold Thimbles, &c., &c.

Practical and Experienced Repairer of Watches, Clocks and Musical Boxes.

Charges—Moderate.

LUND & BLOCKLEY,
CLOCK AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS
BY SPECIAL WARRANT
TO HER MAJESTY
QUEEN VICTORIA OF ENGLAND
AND
EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CLOCKS .... from ... Rs. 10 to 10,000
WATCHES .... ,, Rs. 10 to 10,000
JEWELLERY (Gold London made) various articles from Rs. 10 to 10,000
ELECTRO-PLATE (Best Sheffield) various articles from Rs. 5 to 1,000
TABLE CUTLERY, &c. &c.
ALL MARKED AT
LONDON CASH PRICES.

TERMS 10 PER CENT DISCOUNT
FOR READY MONEY.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES
FREE ON APPLICATION.

LUND AND BLOCKLEY,
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN-EMPRESS, THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, THE INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS, &c. &c., AND MAKERS OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY TOWER CLOCK AND CHIMES.

MANUFACTORY Little Pulteney Street, LONDON.	INDIAN BRANCHES, FORT, BOMBAY. AND EAST STREET POONA.	AND AT 42 Pall Mall LONDON.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a part of a FLOOR situated in Rampart Row. It consists of a Drawing, Dining, one Bed and Bath-room. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

TO LET, a set of ROOMS suitable for an Office in Rampart Row, Fort. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

A BAZAAR will be held at SIMLA in September next in aid of the Church Extension Association's Convalescent Home at Broadstairs. Contributions of articles will be greatfully received by

MRS. DAUKES,
Grant Lodge, Simla.

FOR SALE.
HIGH-CLASSED PURE NILGIRI TEAS.

		Rs. a.
Flowery or Orange Pekoe	per lb.	1 0
Mixed Teas	,,	0 12
Pekoe Souchong	,,	0 10
Gunpowder	,,	0 10
Souchong	,,	

In 1, 2, and 5 lb. lead packets and in 8 lb. chests. Apply to the MANAGER, "Glen Morgan" Estate, Ootacamund.

EVERY MAN Interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure, nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent, in plain envelope, sealed, free. The Marston Remedy Co., 249, High Holborn, London, W.C.

JUBILEE
COOKERY BOOK.
PRICE Re. 1 0 0

CONTAINS RECIPES for making favorite Indian dishes, the directions being worded plainly and simply, so that the merest novice in the Art of Cookery may prepare the dishes.

Amongst many others will be found receipts for Making Xmas Portuguese sweets of all kinds, Mango Preserve, Guava Jelly and Cheese, Puddings of various sorts, different kind of Hulwa, Tamarind Fish, Balchow, Mango Chutnies, Curries, etc.

Apply to the SUPERINTENDENT,
Tract and Book Society, Bombay.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights" as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.

And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING,
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE,
Hon. Secretaries.
3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

THIS important branch of the Company's Business receives great attention from the Management. The stock for selection is larger than that of any other House in India, and taking into consideration the quality of the Apparatus, Chemicals, &c., the Rates will be found very low. Special care is taken in the selection of Chemicals, those only of absolute purity being supplied.

CAMERAS.

	For Plates.	6½ by 4¾	8½ by 6½	10 by 8	12 by 10	15 by 12.
Treacher's Square Long Focus Camera, Latest Pattern.		Rs. 175.	Rs. 225.	Rs. 260.	Rs. 320.	—
,, Square Bellows Body Camera	...	—	—	Rs. 154.	Rs. 210.	Rs. 260.
,, Portable Landscape Cameras	...	Rs. 115.	Rs. 140.	Rs. 200.	—	—
,, Improved Universal ,,	...	—	Rs. 150.	Rs. 170.	—	—

Complete Dry Plate Kit for out-door use.

Complete dry plate kit, 4¼ by 3¼ .... Rs. 160 | Complete dry plate kit, 8½ by 6½ .... Rs 265
Do. do. 6½ by 4¾ .... ,, 200 | Do. do. 10 by 8 .... ,, 375

AMATEUR'S COMPLETE PHOTOGRAPHIC KIT.

The A. B. C. set—comprising Camera with double dark slide Lens, Stand, Dry Plates, Lamps, Trays, Chemicals, &c. Packed in cardboard box.

For Plates 4¼ by 3¼ .... Rs. 50. Printing set for same Rs. 25.

The Oxford set—complete with Camera, two double dark slides Lens, Dry Plates, Lamps, Trays, Chemicals, &c.

For Plates 6½ by 4¾ .... Rs. 110 Printing set for same Rs. 34.

DRY PLATES.

The Company, having made special arrangements with the Manufacturers, are now enabled to quote at the following considerably Reduced Rates:—

Size....		4¼ by 3¼	6½ by 4¾	8½ by 6½	10 by 8	12 by 10
Thomas's Pall Mall Extra Rapid	Price per doz. Rs.	1-4	2-8	4-12	7-4	12-8
Marion's Britannia Extra Rapid	Price per doz. Rs.	1-5	2-12	5-0	9-0	13-0
Wratten and Wainwright's Instantaneous	Price per doz. Rs.	1-10	3-12	7-0	10-8	17-0

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
OPERATIVE AND MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WHISKY.
SCOTCH.

	Per dozen.
CARLTON, 11 years old, Really the finest imported	Rs. 41 0
Do. 5 years old, grand Whisky	,, 37 0
GRAND OLD HIGHLAND	,, 37 0
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S, in square bottles	,, 28 8
"SPECIAL RESERVE" Glenlivet	,, 26 8
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, Patented bottles	,, 26 0
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET	,, 24 4

IRISH.

D. W. D., three Shamrocks	Rs. 29 8
Do. one Shamrock	,, 27 4
FINE OLD, our own blend	,, 26 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

IVORY BILLIARD POOL & PYRAMID BALLS,

THE MONSOON being now almost due we recommend BILLIARD PLAYERS to provide themselves with IVORY BALLS.

The Monsoon is the only time during which it is safe to lay in a stock of these Goods without fear of their cracking, and as we have a large quantity of Seasoned and well selected BALLS in STOCK we can supply at the shortest Notice.

We have in our employ a practical EUROPEAN IVORY TURNER, and we guarantee all Balls sent out by us to be superior to any imported ones, especially as every Ball is carefully tested before it leaves our Factory.

PRICES ON APPLICATION TO
JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS, IVORY TURNERS, AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SUPPLIERS.
18, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

DUNNETT & Co.,
CIVIL AND MILITARY
SADDLERS, HARNESS-MAKERS, BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS AND LEATHER MERCHANTS.

PLEASE APPLY FOR OUR
NEWLY REVISED PRICE LIST
CONTAINING NEARLY
300 ILLUSTRATIONS,
A MOST USEFUL BOOK OF
REFERENCE FOR MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS.
ALL GOODS GUARANTEED
TO BE OF THE BEST QUALITY.

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THE ELGIN COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS CAWNPORE.
(ESTABLISHED 1871.)

SILVER MEDAL AND FIRST ORDER OF MERIT, MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

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Gold Medal and First Class Certificate, Calcutta International Exhibition.

CONTRACTORS TO GOVERNMENT FOR THE SUPPLY OF BLANKETS FOR TROOPS, &c.
MANUFACTURERS AND SUPPLIERS OF

- White Drills.
- Dosotti.
- T. Cloths.
- Shirting.
- Chowka.
- Dammer
- Guzzee.
- Kharwa.
- Tent Drills.
- Tent Sheeting.
- Indigo Press Cloths.
- Plain and Twilled Bed Sheets.
- Checked Dusters.
- Dhotees.
- Towels of various kinds, with plain and fancy borders.
- Twill Lining for hot weather Shirts.
- "Jharun" Checks.
- Horse Clothing, Cotton and Woollen.
- Brown Army Blankets.
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- Horse Blankets.
- Coolee and Ice Blankets.
- Blanketing for Indigo Straining.
- Greatcoat Cloths.
- Broadcloths, Serges, and Woollen Tweeds.
- Superior Checked Serges.
- Grey Army Flannel.
- Floor Cloths. } In neat designs and colours.
- Cretonnes. }
- Fancy Prints. }
- Drills, in all colours.
- Jhampanis Suits.
- Materials for Servants' Clothing.

FAST YARN-DYED KHAKI DRILLS,
Considered by many Regiments to be the best Khaki Drills in India.
TENTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
Of guaranteed workmanship always kept in stock or can be MADE at short notice.

- Camp Beds.
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- Durries.
- Kit Bags.
- Turbans.
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- Newar.
- Gold Lace Chevrons.
- Good Conduct Badges.
- Khaki Drill Uniforms.
- Putties or Leg Bandages.

And all similar Regimental necessaries supplied and estimates furnished by addressing

THE AGENT, ELGIN MILLS, CAWNPORE.

CHAMPAGNE.

JEAN SIBADEY'S "CARTE BLANCHE."

A Light Wine of good quality, and very moderately priced.

Per dozen quarts .... Rs. 33 0 Cash, Rs. 36 0 Credit,
Per 2 dozen pints .... ,, 36 0 ,, ,, 39 0 ,,

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

MARCKS'
"CAMP" OR "SHIKAREE" TIME-PIECE.

NEATLY FINISHED, ACCURATE, DURABLE
and best value for the money.

Rs. 30. AND Rs. 35.

TO meet the requirements of several applicants for a cheap, well-finished Time-pieces for Camp use, we have now manufactured a sound reliable Time-keeper in two sizes, and confidently recommend it to the public.

Brightly polished Nickel Case, with ring to hang against the tent pole or wall, all enclosed in a strong Case, with Strap......3½ in. Rs. 30
Ditto ditto ....5 in. ,, 35

BOLD DIAL AND HANDS—GOES IN ANY POSITION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

WE beg to inform our Constituents that we have NOW OPENED out our NEW SPECIALLY selected STOCK in our BOMBAY AND POONA ESTABLISHMENTS.

As our DRESS DEPARTMENT in BOTH BRANCHES is under the direct management of Dress-makers of First Class West-end experience, we can assure Ladies of a Perfect Fit, best style, and very latest Fashions, with moderate charges. We respectfully invite inspection of our Novelties in

SILKS AND SATINS,
GRENADINES,
ZEPHYRS, PLAIN AND STRIPED,
NUNS' VEILINGS,
MUSLINS, FLOWERED AND SPOTS,
STRIPED SATINS,
MOUSLIN DE LAINE.

THE NEW EMBROIDERED ROBE "OUR SPECIALITE."
A large selection of
LACES, FLOWERS, FLOUNCINGS, &c., &c.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,
LADIES' OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S COGNACS,

SHIPPED in five qualities, each older and more mature than the generality of Brandies shipped to India.

Four stars..Rs. 41-0.
Two stars... ,, 33-0.
Three stars..Rs. 36-0.
One star ... ,, 30-0.
Monogram Rs. 27-0.

A parcel of sample bottles forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.
The Brandies are supplied in Wood and in Jars containing two and four gallons.

THE POONA SEASON.

WE have the pleasure to announce that we have placed our POONA BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT from this date under ENGLISH MANAGEMENT, having engaged the services of a thoroughly competent qualified CHEMIST of LONDON and PROVINCIAL EXPERIENCE, who will give his best attention to the requirements of all our numerous Constituents and others who may favour us with their Patronage.

OUR PHARMACY DEPARTMENT IN POONA

will, therefore, have the care bestowed upon it so absolutely necessary to ensure accuracy, neatness and despatch in

DISPENSING.

We shall continue our moderate charges as heretofore, which are the same as those in Bombay, namely,

ARMY AND NAVY AND CIVIL SERVICE STORES.
PRICES
TO MEMBERS OF H. M. ARMY AND CIVIL SERVICE.
WE SOLICIT YOUR PATRONAGE AND SUPPORT.
You will obtain your Medicines, Sundries, Patent Preparations and Perfumery
AT
20 PER CENT. LESS COST
Than from other Limited Companies.
THOUGH THIS NEW DEPARTURE
MARKS AN ERA IN THE
POONA BRANCH,

we have to remind you that we still give that constant attention to our other numerous Departments which cannot fail to satisfy our clients.

PLEASE REMEMBER THAT

we are the only genuine Booksellers, Bookbinders, Publishers and Music Sellers in Poona.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
CHEMISTS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, STATIONERS, PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 24; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

FRED. AHRLE & CO.,

Rampart Row, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS. Above Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.,

BY APPOINTMENT AND UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS PRINCE LEOPOLD OF GERMANY.

STUDIO decidedly the coolest one in the Presidency. Open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. for Portraiture.

MRS. LAKE,

SATEEN DRESSES.
Rs. 25, Rs. 30, Rs. 40 and upwards.
ZEPHYR DRESSES.
Rs. 25, Rs. 30, Rs. 40 and upwards.
FANCY FIGURED MUSLINS.
Rs. 40, Rs. 50, Rs. 60 and upwards.

INDIAN MUSLINS.
Rs. 40, Rs. 50, Rs. 60 and upwards.
CASHMERE DRESSES.
Rs. 45, Rs. 50, Rs. 60 and upwards.
SILK AND SATIN DRESSES.
Rs. 65, Rs. 80, Rs. 100 and upwards.
LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

MRS. LAKE. MAISON DE MODES
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONTINUED SUCCESS
OF THE
AMERICAN MONARCHS
OF THE
WHEELS,
MALTBY AND AGINTON,
AT THE
NEW AND ELEGANT
NOVELTY THEATRE,
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
SATURDAY, 25TH JUNE 1887.
THE GREATEST NOVELTY OF THE 19TH CENTURY.
CYCLING & SKATING!
CYCLING & SKATING!
THE GREATEST PERFORMANCE
THAT EVER VISITED INDIA.
FOR THE LAST TIME ONLY.

Don't lose this only opportunity of witnessing the greatest feats of Balancing ever displayed to the Public.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Boxes to hold 4	Rs. 12	Pit Stalls	Rs. 2
Orchestra Stalls	" 3	Upper Circle	Re. 1
Dress Circle	" 3	Pit	As. 8

Seats Reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

Doors open at 8-30, to commence at 9 p.m.

THE ANCHOR LINE s.s. "NUBIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Unless Boats are sent alongside without delay to take Delivery of Packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every Morning to survey Damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 24th June 1887.

THE NARAYAN COTTON MILLS, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be held on SATURDAY the 2nd July 1887, at 3 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, on the mill Premises, near Chowpati, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report.
2. To elect Directors in place of retiring members or to fill up vacancies.
3. To appoint two Auditors for the ensuing year.
4. To transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting.

By order,
SHANTARAM NARAYAN & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, 24th June 1887.

CERCLE LITTERAIRE.
22, CHURCH GATE STREET,
FOUNDED JUNE 1886.
INAUGURATED NOVEMBER 1886.
SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Kt ....Patron

THE CERCLE and the DINSHAW PETIT LIBRARY attached to it are open from 7 a.m. to 9 p.m., daily.

SUBSCRIPTION.

Life Members .... Rs. 100.

Resident Members—Entrance fee Rs. 3, and Rs. 3 per quarter in advance.

The Library contains standard works of French writers on Literature, Fiction, History, &c.

The following French Newspapers and Reviews are received in the Cercle.

Le Temps	Le Courrier de l'Europe
Le Figaro	La Semaine Médicale
L'Illustration	Revue Bleue
Le Monde Illustré	Revue Scientifique
Les Annales	Revue des Deux Mondes.

Forms of application for membership can be obtained from the undersigned.

J. E. DAVAR,
Honorary Secretary.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, STATIONERS, AND NEWS AGENTS.
NEW BOOKS.—NETT CASH.

	Rs.	a.
Summer Number of Illustrated London News ...	1	0
Jubilee Number of Magazine of Art	1	1
Jubilee Souvenir	0	12
Young Ladies' Journal, Vol. 29	5	4
Family Herald, Vol. LVIII	3	2
Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Eye; by Dr. E. Meyer	17	4
Abdominal Surgery; by J. G. Smith	10	6
Rabies and Hydrophobia; by C. A. Gordon	1	10
Stricture of the Urethra; by E. Distin-Maddick	2	12
Plucky One; by Mrs. G. E. Spencer	2	6
Myself and My Relatives; by A. J. Robertson...	3	8
An Algonquin Maiden; by G. M. Adam	3	8
Banker of Bankersville; by M. Thompson	2	6
Lectures on Musical Analysis; by H. C. Banister	5	4
Gleanings in Old Garden Literature; by W. C. Hazlitt	3	2
On the Scent; by Lady M. Majendie	4	2
Plays of Beaumont and Fletcher (Canterbury Poets)	0	11
Life of Charles Darwin; by G. T. Battany	0	11
Specimen Days in America; by W. Whitman (Camelot Series)	0	11
Philips' Handy Volume Atlas of the World	2	6
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Labour, Leisure and Luxury; by A. Luxury	0	11
Vendetta; by M. Corelli	4	2
Adela Cathcart; by G. MacDonald (Low's Standard Novel)	1	6
Two Bad Blue Eyes; by Rita	1	6
Sebastian; by K. Saunders	1	6
Millionaire of Rough and Ready; by Bret Harte	0	11
Patty's Partner; by J. Middlemass	0	11
Beforehand; by L. T. Meade	0	11
An Englishman in a Harem; by G. Vyse	0	11
Fickle Heart; by Fortune Du Boisgobey, 2 vols	1	6
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Out of a Labyrinth: "A Detective Story"; by E. M. Murdoch	0	6
History of the Russian Advance on Afghanistan; by R. Russell	0	6
Bradshaw's Continental Guide	2	6
Ignorance, the Cause of Numerous Eye Diseases; by S. S. Lawrence	0	4
Statesman's Year Book 1887	6	12
DeBrett's Peerage and Titles of Courtesy, 1887.	10	0
Bengal Army List (Quarterly), March	2	8
Madras Quarterly Civil List, April	2	12
French and English Technical Terms, with Tables for Engineers, &c.; by J. J. Fletcher	1	1

COOPER, MADON and Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GEYER & CO., LIMITED.
NOTICE.

AT a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company, held on TUESDAY, the 7th instant, it was decided to make a further Call of Rs. 15 per Share payable into the Agra Bank, Ld., on or before the 30th instant, after which date interest at the rate of 9 per cent. will be charged.

H. A. GEYER,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 13th June 1887.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(Limited.)
CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island of Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.

FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms:—

6 5½ 3½	per cent per annum subject to	18 months 12 " 9 " 6 "	notice of withdrawal

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Elphinstone Circle.

POLICIES ARE ISSUED
AND
CLAIMS ARE PAID
AT THE
INDIAN BRANCHES
OF THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE,

And every facility [illegible] afforded for the Despatch of Business.

GEO. OLIVER,
Acting Secretary,
Standard Life Office,
Bombay.

[illegible] REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the nom de plume [illegible] OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound, Rs. [illegible]

THE WATERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year].

A PERFECT TIMEKEEPER.

RUNS 28 HOURS WITH ONE WINDING.
REGULATES TO A MINUTE A MONTH.
RARELY GETS OUT OF ORDER.
REPAIRS NEVER EXCEED ONE RUPEE.

THE WATERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year].

KEYLESS. THE WATCHMAKER, London:—"The Waterbury is guaranteed to give a maximum of results in timekeeping at a minimum of cost."

Rs. 8-8. MANCHESTER EXAMINER:—"The Waterbury is a splendid timekeeper."

MANCHESTER COURIER:—"Experience enables us to say that they are admirable timekeepers."

THE WATERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year].

RELIABLE. BIRMINGHAM POST:—"Keeps accurate time, and is a good-looking and handy watch."

Rs. 8-8. GLASGOW HERALD:—"A good timekeeper."

GLASGOW CITIZEN:—"A good timekeeper."

THE WATERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year].

Unsolicited Testimonials from all parts of India received daily.

ACCURATE. *Nov. 16th, 1886. Salt Dept., Vepery.*

After more than two years' experience, I have much pleasure in testifying to the worth of the Waterbury Watch. For its price it is a wonderfully good watch, and will, I feel confident, be appreciated by the Madras public, to whom it is now being introduced for the first time.

G. W. FIRTH.

Rs. 8-8. Mr. F. G., Egmore, Madras, writes to us:—"I see you are advertising the Waterbury Watch for sale at the remarkably cheap rate of Rs. 8-8, and I feel that I must write and tell you what I think of the Waterbury watch. I bought one about a year ago, from a Calcutta Agent, for Rs. 11-4-0, and I have used it regularly ever since. It is a most accurate timekeeper, and is still as good as new, in appearance as well as working. I have had no trouble of any kind with it, and can recommend it as an excellent timekeeper (to the minute), and a cheap and durable watch. Several friends of mine have also invested in these watches, and they all speak of it as a *pucka* good article."

THE WATERBURY

North-Western Railway.
Phillour, 20th May 1887.

Rs. 8-8. "I must add that I have two Watches in my possession, one a Waterbury, and one of J. R. Russell's bought a couple of months ago. I paid Rs. 22 for it and it will not hold a candle—if I may so speak—to the Rs. 8-8 "Waterbury," either in appearance, workmanship, or keeping time.

"There is no doubt the Waterbury Watch Company have reached the acme of *excellence*. No better Watch could possibly be introduced at the price, which is indeed *wonderful*.

DURABLE. "A certain Firm is, I see, advertising one at Rs. 8. The Waterbury Watch is now too widely known to fear anything from such competition. I should feel ashamed under the existing circumstances to ask any commission on the sale of such low priced goods, and if your rules admitted it, I would do my best to effect sales for the mere sake of encouraging such Trade. Anyhow I will do my best to recommend the Waterbury Watch whenever I get a chance and hope soon to send you an order. Wishing the Company every success, of which they are heartily deserving.—I am, &c.

Rs. 8-8. (Signed) R. P. PEARCE."

THE WATERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year.]

SELDOM GETS OUT OF ORDER.

Convalescent Depôt,
Kasaulie,
Punjab.
3-12-86.

GENTLEMEN,

Rs. 8-8. Kindly send 2 Waterbury Watches, of each to the following persons . . . . . Since I got my watch it has kept excellent time and it is the admiration of all who have seen it both for look and cheapness. If you will send me some bills I will be most happy to circulate them amongst the men of the depôt. I think it is a pity they are not more widely known because a watch like the Waterbury is a boon to soldiers in India. I regulated mine with one of Benson's 6 Guinea Levers and now it is not a second out either way with it.

I now remain,
Yours faithfully,
URBIN MILLS,
Corpl. 3rd Division Guards.

THE WATERBURY

(Guaranteed for One Year.)

EASILY REPAIRED. GENTLEMEN,—The other day I was shewn a watch by Babu Peary Mohun Ghosal, the private clerk of H. B. Hederstedt, Esq., of the O. & R. Railway. He spoke in highest terms about the watch, and said the Waterbury Watch was the best of all the so-called cheap and accurate watches of the day. So I have been persuaded to write you to send me one per return V. P. Post to the following address—

Rs. 8-8. Khoodi Ram Mistry,

E. W. MILLS,
Dhariwal,
February 18, 1887.

MY DEAR SIR,

. . . . . . The four Watches we have got here are going very well and give perfect satisfaction. As far as my own is concerned, it has not varied one minute since the third day after I got it. I have been in the watch repairing trade 10 years before coming out here, and I can safely say that I never came across anything so good and at so cheap a price. Please send me two more in good order by V. P. P., and oblige

Yours truly,
JOHN W. LEE.

THE WATERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year.

CHEAP. The HINDU of the 15th Nov. 1886 says:—"We are indebted to Messrs. Addison and Co., the well-known firm of Madras, for a silvernickeled cased keyless watch. From a perusal of our advertisements it will be seen that several of the English Provincial organs have borne testimony to the merits of the Waterbury Watch. The price is only Rs. 8-8, and it is guaranteed for one year. They look remarkably well, and are very cheap."

Rs. 8-8. The BANGALORE DAILY POST of the 27th Nov. says:—Messrs. Drummond and Co., of South Parade, have been appointed Sole Agents for these watches, upon which there is just now a great run. The price, Rs. 8-8, should bring them within the reach of all, and be especially convenient as 'Xmas presents or prizes.

THE WATERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year.]

SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION. The BANGALORE SPECTATOR of 27th November says:—Messrs. Drummond and Co., of South Parade, have been appointed Sole Agents here for these very popular watches. How they can be sold for Rs. 8-8 is a marvel. They should be especially recommendable to soldiers or for Christmas gifts and prizes.

Rs. 8-8. The CEYLON OBSERVER (the leading daily paper in Colombo), says:—"We have seen one of these watches, and we must say that it is a wonderfully cheap article, especially as the Waterbury Company undertake to keep it in repair for a year, except, of course, in cases of accident or ill-usage.

THE WATERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year.]

PARTS INTERCHANGEABLE. Insure your life by wearing a Waterbury.

Rs. 8-8. The Company undertakes to pay the next of kin of any wearer of a Waterbury Watch purchased in India since October 1st, 1886, who may be killed while a passenger by accident on any Indian Railway during 1887, the sum of RUPEES ONE THOUSAND

THE WATERBURY

Guaranteed for One Year].

May be obtained from local agents, from SOUNDY & Co., Limited, or at the Office of the Company for India, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

Agents wanted throughout the Country.

Chains in all Patterns for the Waterbury from One Rupee four annas to Four Rupees.

Warranted equal in appearance to Gold and Silver; and will withstand acids.

MONSOON RATES,

FROM RS. 100 TO RS. 200 PER MONTH.
APPLY TO
GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

BEER AND STOUT.

WE desire to call attention to the undermentioned brands. We are sole Agents in this Presidency for them. We recommend them as being in every way suitable for India.

READ BROTHERS' BOTTLING.

BASS'S ALE, "Dog's-head" bottling—			
Per case of 3 dozen quarts	Rs. 18	0	Cash.
Per case of 6 dozen pints	" 24	12	"
GUINNESS' STOUT, "Dog's-head" bottling—			
Per case of 3 dozen quarts	" 18	0	"
Per case of 6 dozen pints	" 24	12	"
JOHN AITCHISON & Co., EDINBURGH.			
LIGHT BRILLIANT ALE, "Chariot" brand—			
Per case of 4 dozen quarts	" 23	0	"
Per case of 8 dozen pints	" 32	0	"
GEO. YOUNGER AND SON, ALLOA.			
INDIA PALE ALE, "Revolver" brand—			
Per case of 3 dozen quarts	" 17	4	"
Per case of 6 dozen pints	" 24	0	"
Per hogshead of about 54 gallons	" 60	0	"
WILLIAM McEWAN.			
INDIA PALE ALE—			
Per hogshead of about 54 gallons	" 60	0	"
PILSENER BEER.			
FRUSCHOPPEN, our own selection—			
Per case of 3 dozen quarts	" 17	4	"
Per case of 6 dozen pints	" 24	0	"

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS AND MESSES.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4; and the only trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces
From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

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Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remakable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action in the Organs of Nutrition.

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Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element Phosphorous, "*the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself*;" and kindles afresh the Fire of Life from the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the Head.

The unequalled Curative Properties of this Preparation has spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions. Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous Conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at very age, by nourishing, fertilizing, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the human organisation, thus ensuring a sound and permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed, so that all the duties of life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

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Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the verdict universal that in the world of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

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[*TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

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AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1887.

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INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4. ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes, nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

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Any fabric or fancy article can be easily and perfectly colored to any shade by using the

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for Ebonising Furniture and wooden or metallic article no other preparation equals the Diamond Artist's Black. One trial will convince any one of its great usefulness. Price of Artist's Black, 6d.

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Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system be comes less liable to attacks of illness.

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"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed.—*Earl of Aldborough*.

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Sold in small, median and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless and injurious preparations are offered to the Public. See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

[illegible] TREACHER AND Co., [illegible] AND Co., PHILLIPS [illegible] BOLTON AND Co., [illegible] Bombay, and all respectable [illegible]

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CAPITAL Rs. 12,50,000.
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REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,79[illegible]

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,579,578 3 9	1878	£4,049,15[illegible] 14 1
1878	£3,645,503 1 2	1885	£5,348,407 9 2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
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FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
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The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
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THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

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	For Life.	Age 50.	Age 55.	Age 60.	Age 50.	Age 55.	Age 60.	10 Annual Payments.	15 Annual Payments.	20 Annual Payments.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	16 12 0	29 11 0	25 3 0	22 0 0	93 7 3	103 15 3	118 10 5	40 7 0	29 8 0	24 12 0
25	18 12 0	35 10 0	29 9 0	25 6 0	93 7 3	103 15 3	118 10 5	43 13 0	32 0 0	26 12 0
30	21 6 0	46 9 0	36 12 0	30 10 0	93 7 3	103 15 3	118 10 5	47 10 0	34 15 0	29 6 0
35	24 9 6	64 4 0	47 8 0	37 14 0	93 7 3	103 15 3	118 10 5	51 15 0	38 4 0	32 9 0

Special attention is called to the very favourable Rates of Premium charged by this Company for ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, under which class the Sum assured is payable on attaining a certain age, or at the previous death of the Assured (or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for rest of his life) and which combine the principle of Investment with that of Life Assurance.

Prospectuses and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurance may be obtained from any of the Agents or from

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H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot 4 annas

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more twenty per cent. The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods. For further particulars apply to the Manager of the Gazette Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

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COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ... [illegible]
RESERVE FUND ... [illegible]

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
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Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

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DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted soon through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.
INTEREST ALLOWED,

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

For shorter periods at rates which can be ascertained on application.

All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JAMES WALLACE,
Agent.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by Keating's Insect Powder, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for and take no other than "Keating's Powder," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in bottles.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling wate or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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SANGER and SON, Oxford-street, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
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THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article o health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance o returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organ generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORL
DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE
LIFE PILLS

Which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, diziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fullness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove shallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; COOPER, MADON & Co., (Limited), Bombay and Poona; B PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona; H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYALL, Allahabad; B. G. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Peppimundee, Agra; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEAKE, ALLEN & Co., Lucknow; BALL, HOBSON & Co., Umballa; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that Dr. De Roos' Pills are not sold in *loose* quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying *so-called* "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially ask for (and accept no other but) "Dr. De Roos'" "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Dr. De Roos'" Renal Pills.

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on secret diseases, nervous debility, depression of spirits and confirmed melancholy too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price one Rupee of any of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

NOTICES.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing, Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65 CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

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GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

MANUFACTURED by some of his old experienced workmen whose services we have engaged. A few of these celebrated Watches, in Stout 18 carat Gold Cases, Engine-turned and Plain, are now obtainable for Cash Rs. 325, or by twelve monthly instalments Rs. 30.

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PREPARATIONS OF PHOSPHORUS are made according to Dr. Kirby's Formulæ, and it is admitted that in NO OTHER FORMS can PHOSPHORUS be administered so safely or effectually, Syrups and all Liquid Preparations being either INERT or DANGEROUS. The following combinations are largely prescribed—

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This valuable combination of two powerful tonics is a very useful restorative, and it is found most beneficial in the treatment of diseases of a low type in CONVALESCENCE from FEVERS and other acute exhausting disease. As a tonic and antiperiodic it is largely used in India in some stages of fevers and to counteract the exhausting influence of the excessive heat of the climate

IN LOSS OF NERVE POWER.

PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNIA PILLS ARE INVALUABLE

as also in all cases of MAL-NUTRITION, whether the consequence of acute diseases, such as FEVERS, BLOOD POISONING or result of OVERWORK, DISSIPATION, Indulgence in ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS or excess of any kind, and in cases of WAKEFULNESS, FEEBLENESS of MEMORY, GIDDINESS and TREMBLING of the VOLUNTARY MUSCLES on EXERTION and some forms of SKIN DISEASE.

EARLY DECAY OF MENTAL VIGOUR AND PREMATURE OLD AGE.

LOWNESS of SPIRITS and ATONIC DYSPEPSIA arising from OVERWORK and IMPOTENCE IN OLD or DEBILITATED SUBJECTS, are much alleviated by a course of

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BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIE

CALENDAR—JUNE & JULY, 1887.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

First Quarter.......... .. 28th. 2h. 52·3m. p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun-Rise. H. M.	Sun-Set. H. M.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.
Sat. 25	Cricket: Cathedral High School vs. Bombay Proprietary School, 10 a.m. Cricket: Royal Artillery vs. Carlton Club, Colaba, 1-30 p.m. Novelty Theatre, Cycling & Skating, 9 p.m.	5 26	6 38	1 28m 2 15a	7 24m 8 18a
Sun. 26	Third Sunday after Trinity. Reception of the Bishop of Damaun, Dabool Church, 7 p.m.	5 26	6 30	2 11m 2 58a	8 9m 9 11a
Mon. 27	Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m. English mail expected per s.s. Rohilla.*	5 27	6 39	3 7m 3 44a	9 2m 10 15a
Tu. 28	Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m. Departure of the English mail per s. s. Clyde.	5 27	6 39	4 12m 4 34a	10 5m 11 28a
Wed. 29	St. Peter's Day. Town Council, 3 p.m.	5 27	6 39	5 28m 5 31a	11 23m —
Thr. 30	....	5 28	6 39	6 57m 6 46a	0 35m 0 53a
JULY. Fri. 1	....	5 28	6 39	8 18m 7 53a	1 36m 2 2a

* Left Aden at 1 p.m., on Tuesday, 21st instant.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket: Cathedral High School vs. Bombay Proprietary School, 10 a.m.
Cricket: Royal Artillery vs. Carlton Club, Colaba, 1-30 p.m.
Band, Esplanade, Fifes and Drums, E. Y. Regiment, 6 p.m.
Seamen's Institute, Entertainment, 8 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Cycling and Skating, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 23rd:—Clan Murray (s), from Liverpool. Yesterday:—Nubia (s), from Liverpool; and Lalpoora (s), from Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Arabia (s), for Karachi; Darien (s), Havre; and Africa (s), Coast and Calcutta.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.—The Bishop of Bombay will preach in the Cathedral to-morrow evening.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—There will be an entertainment at the Seamen's Institute this evening, at 8 o'clock.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.—The services in this Church will be resumed as usual, viz., Matins at 7-30 a.m. and Evensong and Sermon at 5-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Clan, Murray, Nubia, and Brookfield entered, and the s. s. Ellora and Darien left the dock yesterday.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 4th June 1887 was 352,188 maunds, and in money Rs. 17,468.

THE MARWAREES.—A large pendal is to be erected near James' Street, Secunderabad, for the purpose of feeding thousands of the caste on "puri" and "luddoo," &c., in commemoration of a Marwaree's death. This "dauka," we hear, will cost about Rs. 25,000.—*Deccan Times.*

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Luximon Mahadeo, a shoemaker, living at Duncan Road, was yesterday, about noon, found suffering from the effects of opium which he had voluntarily administered to himself in consequence of a family dispute. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

PRAYERS FOR THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.—The Parsee priests of the Cowasjee Maneckjee Ashburner firetemple at Khetwady assembled there on Tuesday last, and offered up prayers in celebration of the Jubilee of the Queen-Empress' reign. In the evening the firetemple was illuminated, and a grand *jusson* ceremony was performed.

DROWNED IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.—Emillio Valle the third steward of the s. s. Titania, lying in the Prince's Dock, at about 3 o'clock yesterday morning fell overboard into the dock. Ropes were thrown to him and a boat was lowered, but the unfortunate man never rose to the surface of the water. The dock was dragged, but the body could not be recovered.

ASSAULTING A TICKET-COLLECTOR.—Dossabhoy Dadabhoy, a Parsee, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Crawley-Boevey, on a charge of assaulting F. Martin, a ticket collector on the G.I.P. Railway. It appeared that Martin asked the accused for his periodical ticket and because he refused took him to the station master. On the way the accused, who had his pass, and had only refused to show it because some other ticket collector had seen it, produced it. He showed it to Martin, whom he abused and slapped. His Worship inflicted a fine of Rs. 5.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the drums and fifes of the 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment at the Esplanade Bandstand, commencing at 6 p.m., weather permitting:—

March.............	The Mocking Bird...	Keech.
Schottische	Victorious	Bousquet.
Valse	Chilperic..............	Riviere.
Bugle March	.......*.........	Cubis.
Lancers	Merry Midnight ...	Marriot.
Galop	Roulith	

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE MORTON CASE.—Under the heading "The Bis Dat Fund," the *Indian Planters' Gazette* says:—"In our issue of the 31st May, we drew attention to the very painful disclosures which were then taking place in the Bombay Police Court, and we went on to say we would draw the attention of our readers to the sad plight in which, should the worst occur, the unfortunate girl connected with the accused will be placed. With such a stigma attached to her as her brother's *laches* have resulted in, left in a strange town, with not a single friend at hand, with neither money nor credit, what is to be her future? To the many amongst us in Behar, who knew her parents, and to planters all round, we plead for help. There must be many charitable ladies in Bombay who would gladly do the Good Samaritan and see that money subscribed would be expended only for the unfortunate girl's benefit. If ever there was a pitiful case, we hold this to be one. We ask our readers to shut their ears to everything and only to remember that this is a case of a girl born and bred a lady and left an orphan at a very early age, who has had no loving mother to control or guide her, and who, if she has fallen into temptation, is still a weak and helpless woman. If ever there was a case of "Bis dat qui cito dat," this is one, and we sincerely hope our appeal will not prove in vain. Any monies sent us shall be wired to the Archdeacon of Bombay who, we know, will see that they are properly applied." The proprietor and editor of the *Indian Planters' Gazette* has headed the list with a subscription of Rs. 100.

THE AMERICAN CYCLISTS IN BOMBAY.

As Messrs. Maltby and Aginton's fame had long preceded them, and as they had brought with them a good name, it was in the nature of things that a large audience, which included, in the majority, cyclists of less renown and members of the local club of Bombay Ramblers, met to give them a hearty reception at the Novelty Theatre on Thursday night. Mr. Maltby, as the "World Champion Unicyclist," by no means belied his reputation, and those who were fortunate enough to have seen the youthful American cyclist can by no means have regretted the fact, as it is pretty certain that such skill as that exhibited by Mr. Maltby has never been witnessed before in Bombay. The infinite variety of method and styles of riding, both bicycle and unicycle, and his marvellous retention of equilibrium, no matter what or speed, greatly delighted the on-lookers, who gave expression to their feelings by frequent bursts of applause. Mr. Maltby's performances were so numerous—we believe he does over a hundred tricks—it is needless to detail them, but when we say that riding with Mr. Aginton on his back, standing on the saddle and lying across the machine in front of him, that riding up and down eight steps on one wheel, riding on the hind wheel of the bicycle, working one treadle with his hand, standing on the saddle while in motion, and while it was placed by himself on two chairs on a table, picking up a handkerchief from the axle of the large wheel without dismounting, were but a part of his performance, some ideal of the whole may be gathered. Mr. Maltby has almost made cycling a fine art. He rides on one wheel—as the advertisement had it—a common buggy wheel with the greatest ease. Added to this Mr. Aginton, a noted roller skater, gave many exhibitions of his extraordinary skill, and subsequently convulsed the audience with pourtraying the ludicrous attempts of a simpleton learning to skate and to ride a bicycle. A similar performance will be given this evening, and this will be followed by an additional attraction in the shape of a bicycle feat on the tight wire.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The fragrant Floriline, being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of 33, Farringdon-road, London.

IS A MAHARAJA'S TEMPLE A PLACE OF PUBLIC RESORT?

AT the High Court on Thursday, Mr. Justice West and Mr. Justice Birdwood finally disposed of a matter in which Mr. G. B. Reid, Acting District Magistrate of Ahmedabad, had taken action against Goswami Varajraiji Vijbhukranji Maharaj, requiring him to observe certain rules in connection with the assemblage of the Vyshunavs on occasions of certain ceremonies in the Maharaj's temple.

Mr. Reid had in August 1886 given the following notice to the Maharaja:—At the temples of Natvarlal and Shamlal, situated in the Doshiwara Street in the City of Ahmedabad, Taluka Daskrohi, the following ceremonies are performed by the Maharaj:—1. Janma Ashtami in the month of Shravan. 2. Ankote on the second day of Divali in the month of Kartick. 3. Dol Ochhav on the Holi festival in Falgun. 4. Hindola for thirty days in the months of Ashad and Shravan. 5. Chhapan Bhag—this ceremony is performed at the pleasure of the Maharaja at any time. There is no fixed occasion for this. 6. Manorath. This ceremony is inferior to Chhapan Bhag, and is performed at any time at the pleasure of the Maharaja. On these occasions a very large number of persons, both men and women of the Vyshunav sect residing in this city and in other parts of the country, assemble at the aforesaid temples to witness the ceremonies, but as there are no proper arrangements to regulate the crowd, sufficient time is not given to allow the Vyahunavs to witness the Maharaja and the ceremonies. All the people assembled rush into the temple at one and the same time, the consequence being that women and old decrepid persons are often trampled to death. The District Magistrate therefore lays down the following rules under section 19 (clauses 1-6) of Regulation XII. of 1827 for the guidance of the aforesaid Maharaja, in order to guard against any risk or danger to human life on any occasion on which any of the above ceremonies is performed:—1. The temple doors shall be kept open for such hours as shall be fixed on each occasion by the District Superintendent of Police, so that small parties of the worshippers may witness the "Darshan" in succession. 2. At first the females only shall be admitted to witness the "Darshan," and then the males alone. The time mentioned in rule 1 shall be apportioned between the two sexes in proportion to their number. The two sexes shall not be allowed to enter at the same time. 3. The number of persons who may enter the temple at one time shall be fixed by the Police Superintendent, and care should be taken that, if possible, persons entering by one door should leave the temple by another. 4. That a notice of intention to perform any of the ceremonies shall be given to the District Superintendent of Police ten days before the date on which such ceremonies are to be performed. It is hereby directed that the Maharaja shall strictly observe the above rules, and that in the event of his disobeying any of the rules, the District Magistrate will compel observance thereof by force and punish disobedience by fine, not exceeding one month's computed average income of the culprit, or ordinary imprisonment without labour not exceeding one month, or personal restraint, or any of these combined.

As required by clause 6, section 19, of Regulation XII. of 1827, Mr. Reid forwarded a copy of the notice for the information of the High Court.

Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, to whom the papers were circulated in the first instance, remarked: I doubt whether the magistrate has power to make such rules. The temples are the Maharajas' private houses. The magistrate may be asked how many women and old men were trampled to death within the last fifty years on the occasions mentioned. His records will furnish the instances.

Mr. Justice West remarked: A temple to which the public or a large class have free admission must, I think, be regarded as a place of public resort. Any person injured by the order may sue the magistrate. But we may ask for recent and authentic instances of people trampled on. As there are some instances for the magistrate to go upon, I think we may properly leave the Maharaja, if he thinks himself injured, to his remedy by a suit.

The High Court thereupon asked Mr. Reid to report if there were any recent cases of persons trampled to death or injured at the temple to which his notification referred.

Mr. Reid in reply stated that, on the 12th March 1886, thirty-six persons were burnt and scorched by the flames arising from a mixture of "resin" and other articles thrown over torches to produce a blaze of light. Of these five persons died, and the city magistrate, after inquiry, fined two persons Rs. 50 each under section 285 of the Indian Penal Code. On the 9th August 1885, an old woman was pushed by the crowd down a flight of steps and died. This was, however, at a gathering held at another temple of the same Maharaja outside the city walls. These were the only cases which had occurred within the last twelve or fifteen months; but the gatherings at the Maharaja's temples were, Mr. Reid said, a cause of much anxiety to the local police.

Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas remarked on the receipt of the additional papers: I don't think we ought to let the magistrate remain under the impression that we sanction his act. The section seems to me to empower the magistrate to make rules only with regard to public places. The house of the Maharaja is as much a private place as the house of a judge or magistrate. How can a magistrate say when the doors of such a house are to be opened and when they are to be closed, or how the house is to be used, or whom and when the Maharaja is to admit into it? People cannot demand admittance as a matter of right. The Maharaja may admit or refuse admittance to any one he pleases. Even his disciples have no right to enter against his wish. "All places of public resort" in section 19, Regulation XII. of 1827, must I think be read in connection with the preceding words; and a Maharaja's house cannot strictly be called "a place of public resort" within the meaning of that section, merely because he allows people to come in and witness the religious ceremonies he peforms in it, any more than the house of any other native gentleman can be called such, because on a marriage or other occasion, he keeps his doors open for friends, relations, and other people to come in and witness the illuminations and any ceremonies he performs in it. The magistrate's reply to our inquiry shows that he is unable to give a single instance of people being trampled to death, an allegation which he made the basis of his notice. In case of a notice addressed to a particular individual, it has been held that the magistrate is not required to forward a copy to us. (85 F A, Reps. 28, 29.) But if he does forward it, the section does not say what we are to do with it. We may record it or return it. If we order the present notice to be recorded, we may tell him in reply that we are not to be understood as expressing any opinion as to its legality, and that he will act upon it at his own risk and peril.

Mr. Justice West remarked upon the additional papers: I think the notice must be forwarded whether it be a private injunction or a public proclamation. The two seem to be regarded equally as an injunction, the breach of which is punishable. A person who holds out an inducement leading to the collection of crowds is answerable for it, and is subject to regulation though the property be his own and the admission to it entirely optional on his part. (See Walker vs. Brewster, L R., 4 Excheq., 25.) A place where people are invited to go and stay is a place of public resort when the invitation is numerously accepted.

Mr. Justice West's opinion seems to have prevailed; and when the matter was brought before the Court, the Hon. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Goculdas Parakh appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown. The case was, however, allowed to stand over in order that the District Magistrate of Ahmedabad may have time to instruct counsel, if necessary. It was ordered that copy of an affidavit made by the agent of the Maharaja be served on the Government Prosecutor, with a request that it might be communicated to the District Magistrate.

The affidavit of Bhailal Nandlal, the authorised agent of the Maharaja, above referred to, stated: I am in the service of Goswami Shri Vrajraiji Vrajbhukhanjee Maharaja, and have been doing work for him for the last twenty years. The house for which the notice of the 19th August 1886 has been served upon the Maharaja is a private residence of the Maharaja, and he has obtained a *sanad* regarding the house in which it is recognised as private property. It being so, he is fully entitled to give it away or to sell or mortgage it. The idols of Shri Natvarlaljee and Shri Shanlaljee, which have been placed in the house, also belong to the Maharaja. To allow or not to allow the Vyshunavs to worship the idols is a matter which rests entirely with the Maharaja. No Vyshunav or anybody else has any right whatever in regard to it. The Vyshunavs are allowed to worship the idols in this temple in the same manner as the other temples of the Wallabhacharyan Maharajas in Bombay, Surat, Baroda, Broach, Nariad, Gokul, Mathura, Brindraban, Nathdwar, Khankreli, &c., and many other places in Hindustan. All those temples are the private houses of the Maharajas. To the best of my knowledge and belief, this is the first attempt on the part of Government to interfere with this arrangement. There is not a single instance of a woman or man having ever been injured or killed by being crushed in a crowd or by a sudden rush of people in the temple at Ahmedabad. It having come to the knowledge of the Maharaja that loss of life was occasioned by the use of resin in the temple during the Holi holidays of the current year, he had ordered that no resin should be used. There are three or four entrances to the temple. As the courtyard where the Vyshunavs stand and worship is a spacious one, there is no likelihood of a great crush taking place, and of the gathering of a large crowd in the temple. It is a religious rule of the Wallabhacharyan temples that "darshan" (worship) should be made a certain number of times within a particular period. Very often unthought-of "ochhavs" (religious ceremonies) have to be celebrated in the temple at the request of devout Vyshunavs.

The matter was again adjourned, and the High Court passed the following order meanwhile:—It seems not improbable that the Maharaja may be able to make such arrangement in regard to the attendance and admission of persons resorting to his temple as will satisfy the District Magistrate that the danger against which he seeks to provide will be averted without his interference. If such an arrangement can be proposed and accepted, we think it will be preferable to the compulsory action which the magistrate thinks himself called on to take and which the Maharaja resists as illegal. With a view to afford an opportunity for this arrangement, we adjourn the further hearing of this matter for two months.

At the adjourned hearing on Thursday, their Lordships were informed by the Government Pleader on behalf of the District Magistrate that arrangements satisfactory to him had been made for the control of the visitors to the Maharaja's temple. Their Lordships therefore simply took cognisance of the fact that the Magistrate had withdrawn the notice, dated 19th August 1886, formerly sent to this Court.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

A MEETING of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday afternoon, Captain Selby being again called to the chair in the absence of Captain Morland. There were also present:—Colonel Merewether, Lieutenant-Colonel Portman, Sir Frank Souter, Captain Martin, Drs. Blaney and Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. Damodar Tapidas, Damodar Thakersey Muljee, Dosabhoy Framjee, J. R. Duxbury, Eknath Raghunath Narayen Khote, Fazulbhoy Visram, E. R. Freeborn, Goculdas Jugmohundas, A. M. Gubbay, Hurkissondas Narrotumdas, Jalbhoy Ardaseer Sett, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Jehanghir Cowasjee Jehanghir, Joomabhoy Lalljee, Karsandas Vallabhdas, Cowasjee Dady Limjee, Cowasjee Merwanjee Shroff, Harold King, Mahomed Hussein Hakim, Mirza Hussein Khan, Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Nowrojee Byramjee Suntook, Nuzzer Mahomed Futehally, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathubhoy, Raghunath Narayen Khote, Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Khory, Shivjee Dhurmajee, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, and Vandrawandas Purshotumdas.

DO THE HINDOOS PREFER BURNING OR BURIAL?

The Corporation had to be adjourned on the last occasion for want of a quorum, several members having left while the proceedings were going on. The business, which was on this account left unfinished, was a proposition by Dr. Blaney requesting the Town Council to furnish the Corporation with an estimate of the cost of a cremation apparatus adopted for burning the corpses of low caste Hindoos, and also an estimate of the cost of cremation in the open air as at present conducted in the Sonapur burning ground.

The discussion was resumed yesterday by Mr. R. N. Khote rising to second the above proposition. He said that at his suggestion Mr. Ollivant had included in the budget for the year 1884-85 an item of Rs. 30,000 to provide for the cost of burning the dead bodies of Hindoo paupers. The item was passed by the Town Council, but was rejected by a majority of the Corporation under the mistaken supposition that there were several sections of the Hindoo community who would prefer burial to burning. He had protested against that assertion at the time, and said that the only classes of Hindoos who preferred burial to burning were the Lingayets, who come from the south of India, and the Sanyasis, who betake themselves to an ascetic mode of life. With these two exceptions all other classes of Hindoos prefer burning to burial. (Hear, hear.) Cremation is the Hindoo institution for the disposal of the dead. If the grant, as had been suggested by Mr. Ollivant, had been made in the year 1884, the amount of about a lakh and a half spent upon the burial ground on the Flats would have been saved to the Municipality. The mere filling up of the ground had cost Rs. 50,000 in two years. After mentioning that the cost of open air burning would be Rs. 7¼ per body, Mr. Khote went on to detail the objections which the orthodox might make to a crematory constructed of fire bricks and masonry works. Then again, he continued, after burning every corpse, the crematory would have to be cleaned, and one crematory for burning all classes of Hindoos would not be acceptable. The Hindoos consider that of all the sacrifices enjoined in the Vedas, the sacrifice of the human body was the last that was due to the dead, and it had to be made with certain religious observances. He was, of course, talking of the higher classes of Hindoos. The fire used for burning was brought from the house of the dead, because no other fire was allowable. He pointed out these difficulties in order that they might be properly considered, and he thought that a committee, consisting chiefly of Hindoos, would be best fitted to carry out the object of the proposition now before the meeting.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker said that, some years ago, a Bill had been brought before the Legislative Council for removing the burning ground beyond the limits of Bombay. The proposal created a great sensation in the Hindu community, and the matter having been referred to the late Jagonnath Sunkersett, as a representative man of his community, he strongly protested against the Government passing any measure which would offend the susceptibilities of the people, as well as entail great inconvenience upon them. Although in Sonapore they had a place which might be said to be in the heart of the city, it caused very little inconvenience to the public, and the gentlemen in charge of the ground had taken considerable care to see that it was well protected on all sides, with high walls. The Hindoo mode of burning the dead was meeting with the approval of enlightened nations. It was the instinctive feeling of Hindoos to burn rather than bury their dead; and therefore the proposal regarding the estimate called for by Dr. Blaney deserved the support of the Corporation. Now that the demand for dwelling space was increasing in all parts of the city, the retention of the present burial ground on the Flats would be more and more objectionable on sanitary grounds also.

Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban also favoured the proposition on sanitary grounds. The question, he said, had however to be very carefully considered, so as not to injure the feelings of their Hindoo fellow-citizens, and he therefore thought it would be better to appoint a committee to consider the matter in consultation with the Municipal Commissioner. He proposed that the following committee be appointed for the purpose:—Messrs. R. N. Khote, Javerilal Umiashanker, Damodur T. Mulji, Goculdas Juumohundas, Tribhovundas M. Nathoobhoy, Harkisondas Narotumdas, Shivji Dharmaji, Cursondas Vullubhdas, Dosabhoy Framjee, Sir Frank Souter and Col. Merewether. Mr. Murzban's name was also added to the proposed committee.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. Tribhovundas M. Nuthoobhoy.

Sir Frank Souter said that cremation would prove cheaper than burial. As the City was spreading in the locality of this burial ground on the Flats, its continuance was most objectionable on sanitary grounds. For his part, although he was a Christian, he had not the slightest hesitation in saying that he considered cremation by far the best mode of disposing of the dead. The manner in which the low caste Hindoos were buried was simply revolting to those who had visited the spot. And in the monsoon, these bodies were simply pitched into slush and water, and that could scarcely be agreeable to the wishes of the friends of the dead. The speaker suggested these words to be added to Mr. Murzban's proposition:—"That the cost which has fallen on the Municipality for the last ten years in providing the ground for burying Hindoos should also be furnished."

Mr. Murzban agreed to add these words to his proposition, which was carried unanimously, Dr. Blaney having withdrawn his own in its favour.

QUARTERLY RETURNS OF THE CONSOLIDATED RATE.

Dr. Blaney moved that the Town Council be requested to furnish themselves with a quarterly return of excess income derived from the consolidated rate due to the assessment of new buildings and property of all kinds for publication in the usual list of business of the Council. In support of his motion, Dr. Blaney said that whenever a new scheme was placed before the Town Council, that body always went upon the supposition that their funds were abundant, and on their recommendation the Corporation gave their final sanction in the same happy spirit. They have lived hitherto in a financial paradise; but he would not wish them to continue there longer. The Corporation had voted money for various purposes in the course of the year, in the feeling of security engendered by the belief that their financial condition was very safe. But he thought that it was not a business way of proceeding, this sanctioning of large grants without looking on every such occasion into the condition of the finances. He had for that reason always felt that the Town Council ought to furnish themselves with the information as was proposed in the motion before the meeting. They had been drawing large sums of money from what was called surplus cash balance during the year, without knowing what their excess of income was from the consolidated rate. He was very sorry to see that a similar proposition had lately been rejected by the Town Council. But the resolution might have been carried by the Town Council in their own interests, because it was calculated to strengthen their hands.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar, in seconding the proposition, said that on his motion the subject was lately brought before the Town Council for consideration, but that his proposition was not adopted.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee: It was withdrawn.

Mr. Javerilal, continuing, said he might allay the fears of Dr. Blaney in regard to the surplus cash balance, by saying that by virtue of another proposition which was agreed to by the Town Council, a quarterly return would be submitted to them, showing the exact state of the cash balance at the commencement of the year, the balance remaining in hand at each quarter, and the amount of the grants made up to that period. The Council would thus be in a position to see the available surplus, whenever they proceeded to sanction a fresh grant. This was in regard to the state of the surplus cash balance as it stood at the commencement of the year. Now the information called for by Dr. Blaney was to see how the Municipality stood in respect of current revenues. The only objection to the proposition might be based on the difficulty of procuring the information, but the speaker thought it quite possible to devise means by which the difficulty could be got over.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee was strongly opposed to the motion. He said that he had no doubt that the Town Council would always receive suggestions emanating from the Corporation with the respect and consideration due to that body, but he thought the Town Council should be left to take care of itself. Dr. Blaney had proposed that the Town Council should furnish themselves with a quarterly return of excess income derived from the consolidated rate due to the assessment of new buildings and property of all kinds. A motion exactly similar had been brought forward by Mr. Javerilal at a meeting of the Town Council. Mr. Javerilal was not quite correct when he stated to the Corporation that his motion was not adopted by the Town Council. The fact was that Mr. Javerilal withdrew his motion before the Town Council because it was not even seconded, the Town Council having at once seen the impracticability of the preparation of such a statement every quarter. Referring to Dr. Blaney's reasons for requiring such a return, Mr. Dosabhoy observed that Dr. Blaney desired the information for his guidance when the Corporation were asked to sanction new grants from surplus cash balance. Now, as they all knew, the increased revenue from the consolidated rate was not the only item which contributed to add to the surplus cash balance. Increase in the items of all sources of Municipal income swelled the surplus cash balance, and if Dr. Blaney wanted the information to enable him to understand his position when sanctioning a new grant he ought to have similar details about every branch of revenue. But he did not want that. He only wanted to know the increase in one particular branch, and the one in which owing to the manner in which assessments and collections were required to be made a reliable statement *every quarter* could not be prepared. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee then explained at length the process which had to be followed under the act regarding assessments and collections which spread over a considerable length of time, and stated that under the circumstances it would be impossible to give the actual increase under this head *every quarter*. Even the Bills were recoverable half-yearly in advance, and the recovery was spread over a considerable period, while claims for refunds were constantly cropping up. Mr. Dosabhoy explained that the form at present in use in the Assessment Department, and alluded to by Mr. Javerilal was one which would not answer the purpose of framing the required return. Such a statement to be reliable and showing the exact figures could not be prepared *quarterly*, but only *annually* after the expiration of the year, when only the net results can be correctly ascertained. If by a magician's wand houses were made to spring up from their foundation ready for occupation in a day, and if they all found occupiers the next day, and if all the taxes were paid the moment they were demanded without any provisions as regards assessment and collections or objections and appeals and refunds, the return Dr. Blaney asked for could be prepared. Mr. Dosabhoy then read the figures given in the annual administration report for the year 1885-86 of the increased revenue from consolidate rate on account of new houses and old houses enlarged and property of all kinds. After some further remarks on the subject Mr. Dosabhoy concluded his speech by hoping that the Corporation would not pass a resolution which required the preparation of a statement which, as he had already explained, was impracticable.

Mr. Jamsetji P. Kapadia said: Mr. Dosabhoy's arguments had not made much impression on his mind. The returns about the state of the consolidated rate were called for, because the consolidated rate was the backbone of the Municipal revenue (Hear, hear.) The other sources of revenue were only minor items.

Mr. Dosabhoy: The town duties?

Mr. Kapadia: The town duties are a minor item. ("Oh, oh.") Dr. Blaney does not ask for an exact return, but only an approximate one, which would be of very great use to us.

Col. Portman observed that Dr. Blaney's resolution was impracticable, and added that if it were passed and brought before the Town Council, he would again be obliged to give his vote against it.

Mr. R. N. Khote said, that for the edification of Mr. Kapadia he would give some figures. The consolidated rate brings in thirteen lakhs, and the total revenue being 43 lakhs, it was a little less than a third of the whole amount. (Hear, hear.) It would, therefore, appear that the consolidated rate alone would not affect the surplus cash balance. Mr. Dosabhoy was perfectly right in his contention that it would be utterly impossible for the assessor to furnish the returns called for under Dr. Blaney's proposition. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. K. M. Shroff said he was utterly surprised at the hostile attitude taken by the chairman of the Town Council against allowing the accounts to be submitted quarterly. (Hear, hear.) He had tried to make out a case by enumerating the difficulties which would attend the preparation of these returns. But the speaker believed there were many gentlemen at that board who were connected with large departments where the receipts and expenditure were liable to greater fluctuations than the Municipal house assessment, and they would say that these departments prepared nevertheless their monthly and even weekly returns, bringing them down to the year's end. He thought the railway departments, for instance, prepared their periodical statements of income and expenditure. In spite of all the alterations and revisions that had to be made in the assessment of properties, the speaker had no doubt that if the returns were regularly made from quarter's end to quarter's end, at the close of the year they could arrive at an approximately correct result.

Captain Martin said that when the matter was brought before the Town Council on the motion of Mr. Javerilal no one was found to second the proposition. It, therefore, appeared to him that the Corporation were simply wasting their time over a proposal which the Town Council had already absolutely refused to entertain.

Dr. Blaney said the Corporation had nothing to do with the hostile spirit in which any of their resolutions might be accepted by the Town Council.

Mr. Dosabhoy: I object to the word "hostile." There is no hostile spirit at all.

Dr. Blaney: Is Mr. Dosabhoy in possession of the chair? (A laugh.)

The Chairman. Go on: Dr. Blaney.

Dr. Blaney said, that with reference to the remarks made by Captain Martin, he simply wanted to say that it did not matter to the Corporation as to what the Town Council might do. The duty of the Corporation was clear. They asked the Town Council to give them such information as would enable them to give their sanction with a clear understanding of the Municipal finances. Now if the Coporation could not obtain this information it was their misfortune. As for Mr. Dosabhoy, there could be little doubt of the hostile spirit in which he had received the resolution. (Laughter.) He had talked about the impossibility of providing these returns. But he (Dr. Blaney) thought that was about the last contention to be put forward in connection with a large administrative department whose expenditure was 40 lakhs of rupees a year. Mr. Dosabhoy told them that the totals could not be made up, because some alterations were made in the assessment. But did he (Dr. Blaney) ask in his resolution for strictly accurate figures? He simply wanted to know in a general way how they stood. A hostile spirit like this, Dr. Blaney went on to say, roused his indignation, most especially if he had been fairly met, and told that it would be more convenient to have a return every six months rather than every quarter, he might have acceded to some such proposal. He had asked, not for an impossibility, but for that which was reasonable and possible. During the time he was chairman of the Town Council, he used to sit down every six months with the Commissioner and the Controller and make out half-yearly returns. Besides the consolidated rate being the largest source of their revenue, the speaker had especially selected that for the purpose of knowing how they stood with regard to their finances because it was the growing increase in that revenue which really gave the Municipality the position it occupied.

Mr. Dosabhoy here rose to offer a personal explanation. He would be perfectly in order, he said, if he were to reply to the whole of Dr. Blaney's speech, because at every argument he had referred to what he called the hostile spirit of the chairman of the Town Council. But instead of replying to the whole of his speech, although he (Mr. Dosabhoy) maintained he would be perfectly in order in so doing, he would rather confine himself to one point alone. He had spoken warmly, it was true, and strongly, but he had felt that the question required to be properly put before the Corporation, and he had spoken warmly, because he had felt strongly. In the Corporation they had often heard Dr. Blaney speak more warmly.

The Chairman: Please confine yourself to a personal explanation, Mr. Dosabhoy.

Mr. Dosabhoy said that if warmth of language were an indication of a hostile spirit, he would be warranted in saying that whenever Dr. Blaney spoke warmly he had acted in a hostile spirit to the Municipal Commissioner. But that was not the way to put it.

Dr. Blaney: Sir, this is a reply to my speech.

The Chairman: Make a personal explanation only, Mr. Dosabhoy. You can give an explanation, if you think you are personally misrepresented in any way.

Mr. Dosabhoy: Then I say, Sir, that the whole speech is a personal misrepresentation on the part of Dr. Blaney. (A laugh.)

On a division, Dr. Blaney's proposition was carried by 17 to 9.

CAN A BUDGET GRANT BE SUSPENDED AT WILL?

The Corporation had made a grant of Rs. 500 per month to the Jaffer Suleiman Dispensary for Women and Children for three years. The period had expired with the termination of the last official year, but the item was included by mistake in the present budget. The mistake having been discovered, the question was referred to the Municipal solicitors as to whether the grant could legally be suspended during the current year; and the opinion they gave was as follows:—"We are of opinion that the Resolution of the Corporation, dated 22nd ultimo, must be inoperative, and that the Budget grant in question can only properly be suspended or put a stop to during the current year by the Town Council, and under circumstances of necessity, and further that, unless and until so suspended or put a stop to, it would not be legal for the Town Council to abstain from sanctioning further payments." Having received this opinion, the Town Council resolved that it did not see its way to discontinue further payment to the dispensary during the current year.

In connection with this subject, the following correspondence was submitted to the meeting:—

Bombay, 6th June 1887.

From the Municipal Commissioner; to the Chairman, Municipal Corporation.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward copy of a letter No 1659 of 6th June 1887, General Department, received this day from Government, on the subject of the Corporation Resolution No. 116, dated 22nd April, affirming their intention to refuse for the future the monthly contribution of Rs 500 towards the Jaffer Sulliman Dispensary.

2. It will be observed that surprise is expressed that the Corporation of Bombay which "justly prides itself on being the most conspicuous example of the success of local self-government," should also be the first Municipality to refuse to assist in granting medical relief to women and children; and it is also stated that, if this extra burden is thrown on Government, they will be obliged in future "to decline all benefactions from philanthropic citizens" on account of the difficulty of meeting the cost of maintenance.

3. In view of the great harm that will be done to the city if offers of large sums from philanthropic persons for public institutions have to be declined on this ground, and as the grant in itself (Rs. 6,000 per annum only) is a small one, I trust that the Corporation will reconsider their decision and authorise me to reply to Government that the monthly contribution of Rs. 500 will be continued for the present.—I have, &c.,

F. L. CHARLES,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

General Department,
Bombay Castle, 6th June 1887.

To the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay.

SIR,—The attention of the Governor in Council has been called to the proceedings of the Corporation in connection with the grant to the Jaffer Sulliman Dispensary.

2. It appears that on the 22nd April last, upon the motion of Dr. R. N. Khory, the Corporation adopted a resolution "that, as Government took charge of the Jaffer Sulliman Dispensary for Women and Children from the 1st April 1887 from the Committee of the Medical Women for India Fund, and as the Corporation's grant made on the 3rd April 1884 was for three years in all, the Municipal contribution of Rs. 500 a month towards the cost of the institution should now cease, and that the Town Council be requested to abstain from sanctioning any further payment on account of the dispensary accordingly."

3. This resolution was brought before the Town Council on the 18th May, when Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee urged that the grant should be at once discontinued on the ground that it had been originally sanctioned for three years only, and that there was no reason whatever for continuing it. The Council, however, on the advice of their solicitors, resolved to inform the Corporation that the grant could not be legally discontinued during the current year.

4. Under these circumstances it appears likely that unless the Corporation be induced to take a different view of the question, the grant will be discontinued at the end of the current year for no other reason than because the Government has taken charge of the dispensary.

5. I am accordingly directed to request that you will be so good as to bring to the notice of the Corporation the circumstances under which the Government undertook in a certain eventuality to maintain the institution.

6. These circumstances are set forth in Government Resolution No. 3172 of the 3rd September 1884, a copy of which is herewith forwarded. It is to be regretted that this Resolution was not communicated to the Corporation at the time when it was issued.

7. It will be observed that the second paragraph of this Resolution is as follows:—

"The Municipality have agreed to give a grant of Rs. 500 per mensem for three years towards the maintenance of the Jaffer Sulliman Charitable Dispensary, and the Governor in Council feels sure that this contribution for so beneficial an object will be continued by the Municipality even after the expiration of the term of three years. But in the improbable event of the Municipality declining to continue the grant, the Governor in Council is prepared to undertake the cost of the maintenance of the dispensary, which would be worked by the staff of the Cama Hospital."

8. I am desired to say that the Governor in Council readily admits that the hope thus expressed involves no obligation on the part of the Corporation, but he is none the less disappointed that the Corporation should show an intention of withdrawing its contribution towards an institution established for the medical relief of women and children.

9. At all the public meetings which have been held throughout India in support of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, and particularly at a meeting held in the Town Hall in Bombay, it has been pointed out that the movement for the supply of medical aid to women cannot be successful unless it is a national movement and that it would be absolutely impossible, even if it were desirable that the Government should undertake the whole burden of so vast an enterprise. All speakers and writers on the subject have looked, for the success of the enterprise, to the development of local self-government and have expressed a confident expectation that Municipalities throughout India would aid the movement by establishing and maintaining female hospitals and dispensaries. His Excellency in Council believes that this expectation is in process of being widely realized; and I am desired to mention that in this Presidency the Municipality of Ahmedabad has recently promised to make an annual grant towards the maintenance of a female dispensary which is about to be built, like the Jaffer Sulliman Dispensary, by a benevolent citizen. His Excellency in Council cannot think that, if the matter is represented to it in the proper light, the Corporation of Bombay, which justly prides itself upon being the most conspicuous example of the success of local self-government in this country, will be the first Municipality to repudiate the obligation of affording medical relief to women and to throw upon the Government the whole cost of the measure which have already been undertaken with that object.

10. I am desired to add that, should the Corporation resolve to withdraw its contribution, the Government will of course perform its promise of maintaining the Jaffer Sulliman Dispensary. But the Kama Hospital already costs Government Rs. 3,285 a month, and an additional Rs. 500 a month will raise the expenditure to Rs. 3,785—an amount which, the Governor in Council feels, is more than ought to be applied out of the general taxes of the country to the medical relief of women in a wealthy city like Bombay. Unless the Government can look to the Municipality for aid in meeting the cost of charitable institutions, it will be obliged in future to decline all benefactions from philanthropic citizens, which are not accompanied by the provision of an ample endowment fund.—I have, &c.

D. MACKENZIE.
Acting Secretary to Government.

Mr. M. H. Hakim said that on a previous occasion he had supported Dr. Khory's proposition in favour of withholding the grant to the dispensary; but under the new light thrown upon the question by the Government letter, he thought it would be a very graceful act on their part to accede to their wishes. He did not think the Corporation would be any the poorer by continuing the grant, and he concluded by proposing that the resolution arrived at by the Town Council be recorded, and that the question of the grant be considered at the time of discussing the next budget.

Dr. R. N. Khory said that that his resolution had been passed by the large majority of 25 against 5. The item of the grant to the dispensary was included in the budget for 1887-88 by mistake, the contribution having been originally made for a period of three years, which had expired last year. He was sorry to see that the Government had assumed a threatening attitude, when they stated in their letter that unless the Government could look to the Municipality for aid, they would be obliged in future to decline all benefactions from philanthropical citizens, on account of the difficulty of meeting the cost of maintenance. These words should not in any way be allowed to affect the resolution of the Corporation. If it were seen that the Corporation was induced to change their opinion in consequence of any pressure put upon them, the public would have a very low opinion of them. If they once passed a resolution, they must adhere to it. Dr. Khory then moved an amendment that the Corporation regretted that, having fully considered the question of the grant to the Jaffer Suleiman Dispensary, they did not see the desirability of reconsidering their resolution; and that the letter from the Under-Secretary to Government be recorded.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. N. B. Suntook.

Mr. K. M. Shroff said it appeared that a very strange blunder on the part of the Municipality had taken place. He could not single out any single official upon whom he could fasten the responsibility. But he thought there were individual officers of the Municipality who ought to have been called upon to say how this mistake had arisen. He thought it was the duty of the Secretary to the Town Council and the Clerk of the Corporation to keep himself thoroughly acquainted with all the resolutions passed by the Town Council and the Corporation from time to time, and to remind them when any of these resolutions ceased to have effect. The next person whom he held responsible was the Controller. He was an important official in respect of Municipal finance, and if he were not by his forethought to prevent the Corporation or the Town Council from making such a mistake, he (Mr. Shroff) did not know who else could be pointed out as the proper person for doing that.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner said, as to the attack made upon the Controller, that the Controller was not the officer who prepared the budget. (Hear, hear.) It was the Commissioner who prepared it, and he it was who might put in any item he pleased in the budget. It was then for the Town Council or the Corporation to reject or accept whatever item they pleased. (Hear, hear.) In the present case the item was included for the current year in the budget and under legal advice, it must be allowed to remain there till the end of the year. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Kapadia was of opinion that the responsible official in this matter was the Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee supported the resolution of the Town Council. Some of the speakers, he said, had traversed unnecessary grounds, even the letter of Government was beside the question at issue, and need not have been imported into the discussion. The question then before the Corporation was a narrow one and briefly stated, it was that some days ago the Corporation passed a resolution asking the Town Council to discontinue the payment of the grant of rupees five hundred per month to the Jaffer Sulliman's Dispensary, because the three years for which it was sanctioned had expired. The Corporation, however, overlooked the fact that they had themselves sanctioned the grant for the current year. In view of this circumstance, Mr. Ollivant and the Town Council felt that they could not withdraw the contribution in the middle of the year. Mr. Ollivant consulted the solicitors of the Municipality, and their opinion was now before the Corporation. It was to the effect that a sanctioned grant could not be withdrawn during the currency of the year for which it had been sanctioned, except under a *financial necessity*. Now, some of these wide-awake gentlemen, finding that they themselves had been sleeping when the Corporation sanctioned the continuance of the grant for the whole year, were trying to throw the blame of their own neglect, if they did make a mistake, upon the shoulders alternately of the clerk of the Corporation, the Controller, the Municipal Commissioner, and lastly on the Town Council itself. But he, Mr. Dosabhoy, would take care to point out that there was no mistake at all. The only mistake was that those gentlemen who were now urging the discontinuance of the grant were themselves in blissful ignorance of what was going on at the budget meeting when the grant was proposed and sanctioned. The Commissioner and the Town Council knew perfectly well what they were about. They knew that the Corporation had guaranteed the grant for three years, but there was nothing to prevent them from proposing to continue the grant for a further period. The three years had to expire three months after the commencement of the current year, and considering it was a grant which might appropriately be given for the whole year, the Town Council included it accordingly in the budget. For his part he would state that plainly, and was prepared to take the full responsibility of his share in the matter. When the grant was proposed for sanction in the Corporation, it was then the duty of these gentlemen to withold their sanction for the whole year, and they would have acted legally. When they passed their last resolution they exceeded their powers, and the Town Council were compelled to continue the payment of the grant—the resolution of the Corporation notwithstanding—for they could not act illegally, and in spite of the opinion of their law officers. Mr. Dosabhoy hoped that they would not say, as Dr. Blaney insinuated, more than once in the debate on the previous question, that he was actuated with a spirit hostile to the Corporation. He would be the last man to go against the wishes of the Corporation. At all events it would be impossible for him to be actuated with a spirit hostile to the Corporation so long as Dr. Blaney was a member of that body. (Laughter.) In all humility, therefore, if that expression would please Dr. Blaney—(laughter)—he would say that if the Corporation still persisted in its request, the Town Council could not be expected to comply with it, advised as they were that they could not do so. When the next budget came before the Corporation they will have an opportunity of discussing the question of the grant upon its merits, and continuing or witholding it, as they think proper. At present they could do nothing.

Captain Martin said, that although he had heard members deprecating personalities, they were again introduced in the debate that afternoon, in connection with the Municipal Commissioner, the Secretary and the Controller. (Hear, hear.) For his part, when anything was done at the Corporation, they were all, as a body, responsible for it, and no member had a right to stand up and say that this or that person alone was responsible.

Mr. Hakim said that there would be nothing to prevent the Corporation from discontinuing the grant, if they liked, at the proper time.

Dr. Khory's amendment was lost, and the original proposition was carried by 10 to 3.

A MARKET AT COLABA.

Dr. Blaney moved "that, with reference to the Resolution of the Town Council, dated the 16th of March last, requesting the Municipal Commissioner to prepare an estimate of the cost of providing at as early a date as possible a suitable market at Colaba, the Municipal Commissioner be requested to expedite the matter therein referred to." In the course of his remarks, Dr. Blaney said he should consider the Corporation scandalized by any of its members entering upon such private enterprises as that of providing markets.

Mr. Khote said it was a personal matter which had nothing whatever to do with the present question.

Dr. Blaney said there was an English as well as an Oriental view of looking at things. He, for his part, viewed the matter in an English spirit. If he were to associate himself with any private enterprise, so long as he was a member of the Town Council, he should consider himself scandalized.

The motion was eventually lost.

It was about a quarter to six, when the Corporation adjourned.

MADRAS.

OUTRAGES NEAR ARKONAM.—A little after 6 p.m., on the 16th instant, on the way to Ammanoor from Arkonam, at a distance of about half a mile from the Railway station, a Brahmin vakeel and a Chetty cash-keeper were waylaid by a gang of about ten stalwart men with stout clubs and sharp knives, who mercilessly beat them, divested them of their earrings, and silver waiststrings, stripped them of all their clothes, and let them go naked. A few minutes before a Sudra woman and a boy had shared a worse fate. A short while after, a small group of dhobies, while returning that way from Ammanoor, whither they had been to settle a marriage affair, were attacked and dealt with rather severely and then quietly sent away, having been deprived of all their valuables. Later on the same evening, the gang of robbers, marching along the high road to Conjeeveram and committing a series of ravages along the way, met a solitary bandy with a woman and a child in it. After disposing of the bandyman as they thought proper, they pounced upon the poor woman, dragged her out of the bandy, which had already been upset, leisurely removed all her jewels, then stripped her of her garments and outraged her. The terrified child struck up a wild screaming which so much provoked the robbers that they dashed the tiny head against a roadside stone. The perpetrators of this shocking tragedy are still at large. Till the scoundrels are brought to feel the sharp point of the bayonet, there will be no safety to people nor security to property.—*Madras Mail.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 23rd June, 1887.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·716
Temperature of the Air	83·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·3
Dew Point	75·2
Relative humidity of Air	·777
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)	6·1
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	87·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	79·9
General Directions of Wind*	W, WSW, SW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	271
Fall of Rain	0·07
Total fall during month	19·66
" " year	19·77
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 24th	0·21

* From midnight to midnight.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

Maximum Rates.

DAILY PRICES—BEEF—	Rs.	a.	p.
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0	3	6
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	2	9
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0	2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	1	6
Beefsteak (under part), per lb	0	5	0
Do. (round), per lb	0	2	0
Meat for soup, per lb.	0	1	6
Shins, large, each	0	5	0
Do. small, each	0	4	0
Tongues, fresh, each	0	3	6
Do. salt, each	0	7	6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0	6	0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0	5	0
Liver, each	0	3	6
Heart, each	0	1	6
Kidneys, each	0	1	0
Marrow Bones, each	0	1	0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0	2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0	1	6
Oxtail, each	0	2	6
Sirloin, per lb	0	3	6
Fore Ribs, each	0	3	0
Beef salt, English, per lb	0	3	6

MUTTON—	1st Sort. Rs.	a.	p.	2nd Sort. Rs.	a.	p.
Saddle, per lb........ Rs.	0	4	0	0	2	9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0	3	6	0	2	6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0	3	0	0	2	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0	2	6	0	2	0
Breast large	0	3	0	0	2	3
Breast, small, each	0	2	9	0	2	0
Head, each	0	3	0		...	
Kidneys, each	0	1	0	0	0	9
Suet, per lb	0	3	6	0	3	0

PORK (FRESH AND SALT)—	Rs.	a.	p.
Pigs, (Roaster), each	3	8	0
Do. Head, per lb	0	2	0
Sausages, per lb	0	4	6
Bacon per lb	0	4	6
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh per set	0	8	0
Do. Lard, per lb	0	6	0
Pork, Salt, English	0	12	0
Boiled lard per lb	0	12	0
PICKLES, COUNTRY—			
Mango, per seer	0	1	0
Lime, per seer	0	1	6
Mixed, per seer	0	0	9
Papads, large, per seer	0	1	3
Do. small, per seer	0	1	0
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	9
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	0	7
Do. pounded, per seer	0	1	6
MILK AND BUTTER—			
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0	2	6
Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure	0	2	0
Do. Butter, per cup, 2 ozs.	0	1	3
Jagree, per maund	2	2	0
Butter, English, per tin	1	4	0
Cheese do. per tin	0	12	0
GHEE—			
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0	5	6
Do. Ghautee, 1st sort, per seer	0	5	0
Do. Jaffrabad, per seer	0	6	0
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle	0	6	0
Do. common, country, per bottle	0	1	3
Mowra spirit, per bottle	0	12	0
FIREWOOD—			
Coal, Europe, per ton	17	0	0
Charcoal, country, per maund	0	10	0
Babool, per candy	6	0	0
Do. per maund	0	3	6
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	5	8	0
Do. do. per maund	0	3	3
Aino, per candy	5	8	0
Do. per maund	0	3	3
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	4	12	0
Do. do. do. per maund	0	2	9
Kurmell, per candy	5	0	0
Do. per maund	0	3	0
Khaire, per candy	7	0	0
Do. per maund	0	4	0
SUGAR—			
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0	9	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	7	0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0	3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	2	0
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0	1	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	6
Do. do. brown, per seer	0	1	3
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0	1	6
Tea, Hill, per lb	0	12	0
Do. 1st sort, per lb	0	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	10	0
Sago, per seer	0	1	6
BREAD—			
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	6
Do. brown, each	0	2	0
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0	1	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Rolong, 1st, sort per seer	0	1	3
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Biscuits, Poona, per lb	0	5	0
Do. Bombay, per lb	0	2	6
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb	0	4	0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	9
Bajri Rice per lb	0	0	6
OIL—			
Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund	4	2	0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	4	0	0
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, per maund	4	0	0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	3	8	0
Linseed Oil, country, per maund	4	0	0
Castor Oil, per maund	3	2	0
FRUITS—			
Pineapples, large, each	0	10	0
Do. small, each	0	3	0
Pomeloes, large, each	1	8	0
Do. small, each	0	12	0
Guavas, large, per dozen	0	8	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	3	0
Orange, large, per dozen	2	8	0
Do. small, per dozen	1	0	0
Melons, water, large, each	1	4	0
Do. do. small, each	0	12	0
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0	6	0
Do. small, red, per dozen	0	4	0
Do. large, yellow, per dozen	0	2	6
Do. small, yellow, per dozen	0	1	6
Limes, sour, per dozen	0	2	0
Pomegranate, Bombay, per dozen	1	8	0
Apple, Kurrachee, per dozen	1	8	0
Mangoes, Afoos, per dozen	3	0	0
Do. Payree per dozen	1	4	0
Do. common, do.	0	10	0
Figs, Poona, per dozen	0	4	0
Flowers, mixed per bunch	0	1	[illegible]
Chakoos per dozen	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Moosoombees per doz	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

LAMB (LARGE)—	Rs.	a.	p.
Hind quarter 1st sort	1	6	0
Fore do. do.	1	2	0
Hind quarter 2nd sort	0	14	0
Fore do. do.	0	10	0
Head, feet, liver and heart per piece	0	7	0
Pork, fresh, per lb	0	4	0
Do. salt, country	0	4	6
FRESH FISH—			
Pomfret, white, large, per pair	1	4	0
Do. medium, per pair	0	12	0
Do. small, per pair	0	8	0
Black, small, per pair	1	8	0
Surmaye, large, each	1	4	0
Do. small, each	0	14	0
Boule very large per dozen	12	0	0
Do. large	1	4	0
Ghoall, large, per each	4	0	0
Do. small, per each	2	8	0
Bhing, large, per each	0	10	0
Do. small, per each	0	6	0
Prawns, large, per dozen	0	8	0
Prawns, small, per os	0	3	0
Bumlows, per score	6	4	0
Jiptee large each	0	12	0
Do. small	0	8	0
Oysters, in shell, per dozen	0	2	0
Do. opened, per dozen	0	1	3
Crabs	0	0	9
Lobsters each	0	2	0
DRY FISH—			
Surmaye, large, each	0	12	0
Do. small, each	0	3	6
Palah, large, each	0	1	0
Do. small, each	0	1	0
Dhomee, large, each	0	1	0
Do. small, each	0	0	6
Bumlows, per dozen	0	0	6
Dongary fish, each	0	1	3
GRAIN—			
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	4	8	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	0	0
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra	3	8	0
Gram, Jambooser per phurra	3	8	0
Do. Ghautee, per phurra	3	0	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	4	0	0
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra	2	8	0
Ooreed Ghoghary	3	8	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5	4	0
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	3	0	0
Do. Cutch, per phurra	3	0	0
Bajree, Ghautee, per phurra	3	4	0
Do. Bhownuggur, per phurra	3	12	0
Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort, per phurra	6	4	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	5	4	0
Do. common, per phurra	4	0	0
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, per phurra	4	8	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	3	12	0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per phurra	2	0	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	1	12	0
Barley (new), per phurra	2	4	0
Do. (old), per phurra	1	12	0
Oats, per phurra	5	4	0
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo, per phurra	2	4	0
Linseed, per phurra	4	4	0
Maize, per phurra	2	8	0
Moong, per phurra	4	0	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5	4	0
Mussoor, per phurra	3	0	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	3	4	0
Nachni or Raggy, per phurra	2	8	0
Peas, per phurra	3	4	0
Toor, per phurra	2	8	0
Do. Dall, 1st sort, per phurra	5	0	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	2	0
Wal Beans, of sorts, per phurra	2	8	0
Wurree or Veragoo, per phurra	3	0	0
Kong, per phurra	2	4	0
VEGETABLES—			
Potatoes Australian per maund	2	8	0
Do. do. do. per seer,	0	1	3
Do. Mahableshwar large, per maund	2	4	0
Do. small per seer	0	1	0
Do. do. do. per maund	1	8	0
Do. do. do. per seer	0	0	8
maund	1	4	0
Do. do. per seer	0	0	6
Do. small, per maund	0	10	0
Do. do. per seer	0	0	3
Yams, white, per seer	0	0	8
Do. red, per seer	0	0	8
Onions, per seer	0	0	3
Cabbages large each	0	6	0
Do. small each	0	3	0
Turnips large per dozen	0	9	0
Do. small per dozen	0	5	0
Carrots, per seer	0	0	6
Cellery, large, each	0	1	0
Lettuces, each	0	0	9
Beet, large, each	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. small, each	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
Radishes, white, per dozen	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tomatoes per seer	0	1	[illegible]
French Beans, per seer	0	6	[illegible]
Knol Khol, per dozen	0	10	[illegible]
Brinjals Nagpur per seer	0	0	[illegible]
" Bombay, per dozen	0	8	[illegible]
Pumpkins, large, each	0	10	[illegible]
Do. small, each	0	6	[illegible]
Cucumbers, per dozen	0	9	[illegible]
Beans double per seer	0	2	[illegible]
Parsley per small bunch	0	1	[illegible]
Water cresses	0	0	[illegible]
Cocoanuts, whole, per 100	5	0	[illegible]
Do. shelled, per maund	3	0	[illegible]
Betelnut, per maund	4	0	[illegible]
Do. leaf, per 100	0	4	[illegible]
Sweet Potatoes per seer	0	0	[illegible]
Cocoanuts Janbhohar	5	8	[illegible]

N.B.—Fruit, Fish, and Vegetables are generally sold according to the quantity in the Market and the choice of them. Native Vegetables—always a good supply and of great variety.

ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN MADRAS.

Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 17th June.

Lieut G N Going, 7th Hussars, having been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Madras SC, is directed to rejoin the 7th Hussars at Secunderabad.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed in Burmese according to the tests shown opposite their names:—Toungoo, 17th May 1887.—

Surgn-Major R W O'Donnell, Medical Staff, Lower Standard; and Lieut H R Cook, RA, Lower Standard.

The C-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

32nd Regt Madras Inf—Lieut R C O Creagh, R Marine Lt Infy, who has been appointed a direct probationer for the Madras SC, to be offg Wing Officer (on probation.)

The following orders are confirmed:—By the Officer commanding Thayetmyo, appointing Capt R Campbell, 2nd Battn South Wales Borderers, to act as a station staff officer, without prejudice to his other duties, vice Lieut Graham proceeded to Bangalore to attend a course of garrison instruction, there being no qualified officer available for the station staff duties alone.

By the General Officer Commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, appointing Capt G A P Evans, 7th Hussars, to officiate as Assist Adjt Genl of the Force, with effect from the 9th inst, vice Byng proceeding to rejoin his regiment and pending the return of Col G Rowlandson from furlough.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officer have leave of absence:—

Staff Corps.—Lieut E Y Watson, Wing Officer, 5th Regt Mad Infy, for twenty days, from the 14th April 1887. On full pay and allowances, under Subsidiary Rule III. Madras. Private affairs.

Medical-Staff.—Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards that H R H the Field Marshal Comdg-in-Chief has been pleased to grant Surgn S A Crick, leave of absence, in extension, from the 27th May to the 26th Nov 1887, no medical certificate.

Sub-Medical Dept.—2nd Grade Assist Apothy M N, Ryland for 120 days, from the 22nd Dec 1886 under Rule X, Furlough Regulations of 1875. Madras. Medical certificate.

HIGH COURT—JUNE 25.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE.)

For Judgment.

125-87—Nanu and H—Bhicaiji vs. Jerbai and others—Munsukial and D, J C Cama and Nanu and H.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

82-87—Hore C and B—Merwanji Muncherji Mody and another vs. Abdoolally Hasonally and others—Nanu and H.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

For investigation of pauperism.

13-87—In person—Raibai vs. Sadidooji—Shamji and others.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

1-87—Mirza H K—Mahomed Sharif [illegible] Abdool [illegible] vs Syed Abdool Rahman [illegible] Syed—Payne, G and S and Tobin and [illegible]

287-86—Jefferson, B and [illegible] The G I P R Co [illegible] N, and Chalk [illegible]

77-87—Little, S [illegible] Ambara[illegible]

38-87—In [illegible]

462-86—Payne [illegible] Bombay [illegible]

ALL those who appreciate [illegible] Purity of [illegible] should use KEMP & Co.'s FLORAL ELIXIR, which [illegible] a perfect [illegible] at [illegible] bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 1-4.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

PARSEE LADIES' NORMAL CLASS.—WANTED a GUZERATI LECTURER for the Parsee Ladies' Normal Class. Hours from 4-30 to 6 p.m. every day. Apply Personally to Mr. J. B. MARZBAN, at his residence, "Grattan House," Cumballa Hill, before 9 in the morning or after 6 in the afternoon.

LADIES' UMBRELLAS.—Just received a nice assortment of Ladies' Umbrellas of thick texture, suitable for monsoon; also new Plush Albums.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

MAIDEN HAIR FERNS.—Seventy-five varieties, single plants or in duplicate. The largest stock in India to select from.—T. BROMLEY, Importer of Plants, Mahim, Bombay.

ICES ! ICES ! ICES !—Four kinds daily, every day different kinds. Also Wines and Spirits of the best quality to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, No. 25, Church-gate-street.

COD and LING FISH, best Shetland Cured, annas 8 per lb. Apply Co-operative Stores, Ld. Fort, Bombay. W. J. ESSAI.

DRAUGHT ALE and STOUT in small Barrels of 5 gallons each, at Rs. 8. Apply Co-operative Stores, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay. W. J. ESSAI.

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS, Chicago Ox-Tongues and Corned Beef, by Libby McNill and Libby, Tomatoes, &c., Co-operative Stores, Limited. W. J. ESSAI.

TEAS, High Class Nilgherry, Palampur, Assam, Cachar, Sylhet, Dooars and Darjeeling Teas, 8 as. to Rs. 2-8 per lb. Co-operative Stores, Limited. W. J. ESSAI.

TO BE LET, ALFRED THEATRE, opposite the Victoria Terminus Station. Any day in the week, Wednesdays and Saturdays also available. Apply to COOVERJEE NOWROJEE, CONTRACTOR, No. 26, Borah Bazaar Street.

WANTED, for service in Bombay, a strong and efficient CHILD'S AYAH. Apply between 11 and 1 o'clock to the MANAGER, Cumballa Hotel.

EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.—After this date no application for the Secretaryship will be required.

TO-DAY'S ICES, PISTACHIO and STRAWBERRY Creams, PINEAPPLE Water Ice, MORENAS and Co., Wine, Spirit and General Merchants.

FOR SALE.—BILLIARD TABLE, by Burroughs and Watts, the property of H. A. RICHARDSON, Esq. Apply to Messrs. WALLACE and Co., Bombay.

ZURTHOOSTEE'S LETTER RECEIVED. HANNAH.

PLATINOTYPE PROCESS. All Material connected with this kept in stock. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Marine street.

SHEDDON HOUSE, Ootacamund, TO LET, with Crockery and Lamps. Apply to BARCLAY and MORGAN, Madras.

TENNIS TROUSERS, Rs. 9; TENNIS Coats, Rs. 13; Tennis Shirts, Rs. 6.—The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Bombay and Poona.

BEST ELECTRO and SILVER PLATE and Table Cutlery, a large and varied assortment, just opened.—MARCKS and Co., Limited, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English and Indian Designs made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

WATCH-MAKERS' TOOLS and MATERIALS of various descriptions at lowest wholesale and retail prices.—KANNY & Co., 6, Rampart-Row.

SWAINE and ADENEY.—Just received by the well known makers, riding, driving and hunting Whips.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

TUBEROUS-ROOTED BEGONIA, Rs. 9 per Dozen; Caladiums 60 distinct named continental sorts, Rs. 18 per Dozen.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

FORT, BOARD and RESIDENCE TO LET, Furnished or Unfurnished, 3 or 4 Rooms, Reasonable Terms, Good Table, Suitable for Bachelors, also Board only. "Beta," *Gazette Office*.

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CHEAP SUITS ! CHEAP SUITS ! !—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street, Fort.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

WANTED, for the Baroda College, a PROFESSOR of AGRICULTURE. Cirencester Diploma indispensable. Proposed salary 400 per mensem. Address with testimonials the PRINCIPAL, Baroda College.

ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER,—Bottled by Ind Coope and Co. Quarts per 3 dozen cases Rs. 15, Pints per 6 dozen cases Rs. 21. Special Terms to Clubs, Messes and Hotels. Apply to KING, KING & Co.

FOR BEST Waterproof Suits, Cloaks, Coats, Superfine Merino Waterproof Coats, Goloshoes, Angola, Scotch and West of India Tweeds, Striped and Coloured Socks and Stockings for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, always apply to Y. A. LACKA & Co., No. 200, Chuckla street, near Jakeria Musjid.

DON'T you know that Re. 1 paid for Batliwala's AGUE MIXTURE at Dr. BATLIWALA, Matoonga, Dadur, Bombay, and at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Chemists, Fort, Bombay, will be returned if the Ague or Intermittent Malarious Fever does not abate within three days by its use? Agents for Up-country Wanted. Apply to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, 39 Matoonga, Dadur, Bombay.

SURGEON M. E. REPORTER, L. R. C. P., London, in charge of 19th Regt., testifies:—"I have used Batliwala's AGUE-MIXTURE in cases of Intermittent Malarious Fever have found it very efficacious. The ingredients used for its preparation are quite harmless. Agents for Up-country Wanted. Apply to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, 39 Matoonga, Dadur, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Silicate Paint Co.'s Paints and Duresco, Doulton's Stoneware Pipes, Angus and Son's Leather Belting and Hose, Morton's Wire Fencing and Gates, Gibb's Guaranteed Portland Cement, Seyssel's Asphalte, Calvert's Carbolic Powder (15 per cent. acid) and Sanitas Powder, Fire Bricks and Clay, Ash and Lacy's Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Sheets.—RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS, Bombay Metal Mart.

LAX (Salmon in Oil), Re. 1-6 per tin. TABASCO (liquid) PEPPER, Re. 1-8 per bottle.—PEARSE, Church Gate Street.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. Price, Re. 1-8; postage, anna 1.

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PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

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[illegible] GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY, cheap [illegible] for up-country readers, published twice a [illegible] size as the *Gazette Daily*. Subscription [illegible] per year; postage, Rs. 3.

[illegible]OCIPEDE, its history, and how to [illegible] A. DAMSA, Agent to the French Velocipede [illegible] Re. 1; postage free.

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[illegible] ATTORNEY Forms in two dif[illegible] Annas 8 each.

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[illegible] GAZETTE BUDGET, published [illegible] day specially [illegible] for Indian sub[illegible] supplement of English news in [illegible] pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 [illegible] Indian subscribers, post free; and Rs. [illegible] the United Kingdom.

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No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF UNCLAIMED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the Post Master General, Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at 1-30 p. m., at their sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Meadows Streets, Fort, the contents of Book Packets, Parcels, &c., remained unclaimed in the Dead Letter Office beyond the prescribed time: consisting of books, periodicals, samples in variety, handkerchiefs, slippers, brooches, price lists, photos, ammunition, cigarette papers, silver coin, pantaloons, coats, thread, embroidered cap, &c., &c., also the property of the late Surgeon Gomes, viz: uniform suits, hats, coats, trousers, socks, sword, iron bedstead, looking glass, craddle, set of harness, carpets, portmanteaus, clothes basket, quilts, book, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, June 25, 1887.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Love Lane, Byculla, in the bungalow lately occupied by Mr. Premchund Roychund, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood and satinwood, plain and carved household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, 4, 6 and 8 light chandeliers, 1, 2, 3, and 4 light hanging argand lamps, handsome pier glasses in gilt frames, hanging vase lamps, handsome Brussels carpet, kerosine oil, table and hanging lamps, &c., &c. The same comprises handsome gilt hall sofas, drawing room chairs, and easy chairs, pier glasses in gilt frames, 10 light Bohemian glass chandeliers, gas chandeliers, Bohemian glass double light wall brackets with glass shades, plated hanging argand lamps, hall carpets, vase lamps, conversation and sofa couches, marble top round table and teapoys, dining room, pair, side, round, writing, dressing, and washhand tables, drawing-room, easy, low, reclining, folding, American and mallet pattern arm chairs, sideboard whatnot, hat stand, carved prodieux chairs, corner whatnot, blackwood and iron bedsteads, clothes press, handsome mirror glass door almyra, chest of drawers, reclining couch, double screen, dressing glass, perambulator, garden iron chairs, flower vases, table ornaments, handsome oleographs, glassware, table and dessert plates, plated ice pitcher, spoons and forks, round salvers, table, piano and chamber candlesticks, &c. &c.,

The above is now on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 27th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 " " dhoties.
5 cases white ground prints.
3 " white scarves.
1 case gallery borders.
10 cases each 25 gross storm proof matches.
40 boxes each 1 doz. quarts sillery mousseux.

Ex s.s. Malwa.

3 cases each 125 doz. violet and millefleurs nursery and toilet powder.
1 case damask rose, white rose, moss rose, spinarosa and marrow oil pomade.

Ex s.s. Verona.

2 cases each 25 doz. Johann Maria Farina's genuine eau-de-cologne, plain label, 4 oz. bottles.
1 " each 50 doz. do. do. 2 do.
1 " each 25 doz. do. do. 4 do. second quality.

By order of Govindjee Velljee and on account and at the risk of the G. I. P. Railway Company.

2 bags gum No. 547.

On account and at the risk of Hajee Tyeb Adam.

B & Co.—49-51—3 cases tumblers.
S R and C—10 31-35—5 cases ship lamps.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome strong dogcart.
1 handsome strong office shigram.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

LAW BOOKS FOR SALE

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p. m.—

A few lots of law books which can be inspected at the rooms of the undersigned.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 29th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Victoria Cross Road Byculla, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, a handsome sewing machine "The new Wanzer" (hand and foot), rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, superior oleographs, Hink's table and hanging lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of FREDERICK A. O'BRIEN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, June 25, 1887.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE TALK OF POONA ! ! !

THE FASHIONS !
AT SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN'S,
Specially Selected by MRS. SOUTHWELL
in Paris and London for the
POONA SEASON.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN,
DRESS-MAKERS, MILLINERS,
EAST STREET, POONA. | APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

∴ AGENTS WANTED.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,

TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.

No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street,
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK
STUTTGART.

THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.

We would caution intending purchasers not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

See our illustrated price-list free by post.

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THE LONDON MUSICAL DEPOT.

MUSIC. In both Sheet and Book form: the most complete stock in India.

BANJOS. Importers of DOBSON'S and other American Banjos.

BAND INSTRUMENTS. By F. BESSON & Co., Sole Importers in Bengal and N. W. P.

PIANOFORTES. By J. BRINSMEAD and Sons, J. & J. HOPKINSON, PLEYEL, WOLFE & Co., &c., &c.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. Of every description for Military Band, Orchestra, or Nigger Troupe.

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CALCUTTA.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

THOROUGHLY adapted to correct the various faults of refraction of defective Eyes.
May be had from
LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,
London, Calcutta and Bombay.

Our pamphlet: "Ignorance the Cause of Numerous Eye-Diseases," price post-paid 4½ annas.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 24.

ALTHOUGH the weekly return of the Bank of England gives the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities unchanged at 48 per cent., an increase of ⅛ is quoted in Market rates of discount, which are now given at 1⅛ on 3 and 1⅛ on 6 months' Bills. This movement is probably in some measure accounted for by the withdrawal of £200,000 for Germany, since the return and the decline of ⅛ in Consols to 101⅛ is doubtless due to the same cause. French Rentes in Paris have recovered ¼ of the previous day's decline to 109, but Indian Securities remain unchanged, notwithstanding an advance of ⅛d. per oz. in Bar Silver to 44 1-16d.

In the Mincing Lane markets, Linseed is reported flat and partially 3d. per quarter lower. Poppy Seed to arrive comes 1s. down. Coffee, however, shows the most important alteration, a drop of 4s. per cwt. having taken place since the previous day, 98s. per cwt. being now the quoted price for Mid-Plantation.

COTTON in Liverpool is called steady again, the day's business yesterday being estimated at 10,000 bales, of which, however, only 500 were put down as Surats. Prices both on the spot and to arrive continue unaltered, although from New York Mid-Uplands on the spot are quoted 1-16 cent, October deliveries 4 points lower.

The position here has undergone no change whatever. Prices remain nominally unmoved, and for export we have heard of no transactions. For the local mills purchases are reported of 300 bales Digris at Rs. 199, 200 bales Pachora at Rs. 177½, and 200 bales Vingorla at Rs. 161½ per candy.

WHEAT to-day has been more depressed than ever. Higher Exchange and dull advices from Home keep exporters out of the market, while dealers at the same time feel the pressure of comparatively large stocks. Hard description, don't give way much in price, but Pessy, both White and Red, are again ¼ to ½ anna easier to buy.

SEEDS.—Linseed is dull but unaltered in value. Rapeseed is rather more pressed for sale and practically as. 1 to as. 2 per cwt. cheaper.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were:—

Cotton	2,819	bales.
Wheat	38,595	cwts.
Linseed	5,973	"
Rapeseed	6,237	"
Gingelly	3,814	"

FREIGHTS occupy the same position. For June shipment considerable pressure exists, not so much from the actual want of tonnage in harbour as the steamers being unable to get ready for loading. £1 5s., perhaps even £1 6s. 3d. has still to be paid to ensure this month's shipment, but steamers for August would accept £1, and shippers do no seem disposed to book July at £1 2s. 6d.

EXCHANGE opened firm on the strength of the advance in Silver and the fact of Councils having been bought in London yesterday to the extent of 3 lakhs in bills at 1s. 4 13-16d. and 2 lakhs of Wire Transfers at 1s. 4⅞d., Calcutta has assisted the firmness, and we close comparatively strong at an advance of 1-16d. per rupee, the following being ready rates:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 29-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 7-8d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 31-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 5 31-32d.	"
Francs 3 months' sight	1·80	"

For future delivery the Banks will not now buy at anything below ready rates, and they offer to sell their own Telegraphic at 1s. 4 27-32d. for July, 1s. 4 13-16d. for August and onwards. Remitters, however, still keep out of the market.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is weak at Rs. 97⅞ for Fours ready. For Fours-and-a half Rs. 101⅞ is the quotation, but nominal.

SHARES do not move either way. Colaba Mill have improved to Rs. 700, Manockjee Petit to Rs. 1,185, and Oriental to Rs. 520, but with these exceptions quotations are quite unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	[illegible] ct.	771½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	861
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	111
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	£52
National Bank of India	37,320	£125 250		5 pct	112

PRESS COMPANIES.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	—4	1,075
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	760
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	930
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	350
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	120
Bombay Cotton Press	101	125	125	Rs. 14	112½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	550
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	105
East India Press Co.	0	,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,475
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,400
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	600
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	407
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	355
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	235
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	95
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 55	432½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	590
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	—	110
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	350
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld. (Bellary)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	495
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1300
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	2	550
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs 2	640

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,308	1,000	000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	455
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	98
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	350
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	540
Bellary S.&W.Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 24	570xd
Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co. Ld.	600	500	500	Rs. 20	330
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	845
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	—	155
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	800
New issues	3,000	125	..	Rs. 125	200
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	730	Rs. 17½	700
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 25	595
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	510
City of Bombay Shares	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	780
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	995
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	655
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	595
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	..	157
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	830	725
Hingunghat Mill Co. Ld	700	500	all	37½ p.s.	720
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	500	Rs. 30	850
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 25	475
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 8	1,325
James Greaves Mills	100	500	1,000	Rs. 25	500
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	50	14-5-7	420
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	500	Rs. 55	1050
handeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	835
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 760	750
Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	139
Madras United	500	1 000	1,000	Rs. 140	2,525ex
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	505
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,183
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	Rs. 8	172½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,360
Mahaboobshai Mills, Gulburga	2,400	500	...	9 p.c.	765
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	—	425
Nalgaum Cotton Clean'ing Co. Ld	600	1,000	1,000	..	55
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	200
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	780
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 25	520
People of India S. & W Company	..	250	250	Rs. 6½	130
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	000	500	500	..	65
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	845
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	770
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1 90	1,000	,000	...	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs.	350
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,130
onderdas	650	1,000	1,000	..	610
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	250
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	—	235
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	45
Western India S.&M Company	1,200	000	1,000	Rs. 0	605
Lukmidas Khimji S. W. Co.			1,000	Rs. 40	620

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. " 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. " 38.
Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Station at Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

KNOX—June 9, at Old Lodge, Elgin, Scotland, Annie Mackintosh, the wife of T. G. Knox, Commander s. s. "Nubia."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1887.

THE letter from Mr. Theodore Beck, of Aligarh, protesting against the free hand which the Public Works Department is exercising amongst the mosques and palaces of Bijapur, is not wanting in energy. It is a characteristic, indeed, of protests of this kind that they speak strongly. From Wordsworth's sonnet denouncing the plots against the "sweet romance of nature" which were woven by the pioneers of railway enterprise in the Lake District, to Mr. Ruskin's latest anathematising of the despoilers of an ancient fabric, these deliverances have always been the expression of a passionate indignation. Whether a landscape is to be defiled by the presence of the railway engine, or a church is to be improved out of existence or out of remembrance, there is one word common to the whole race of champions of the picturesque. Without troubling themselves with a doubt whether they are not thereby doing an injustice to the Vandals, they lump all offences of this kind under the common and convenient name of vandalism, and thereby satisfy themselves that they have found a true bill against the offenders. Mr. Beck's indignation will therefore seem to be in some degree conventional; but for all that, and despite some reserves as to the timeliness of his intervention, we cannot deny that there is a cause for it. We are, to tell the truth, a little ashamed at the thought that the transfer to the capital of the vanished kingdom of the head-quarters of a collectorate has led to the mutilation of some of its monuments, and the disappearance of some of its most strikingly beautiful features under the unlovely veil of administrative utility. If the Bijapur of to-day still tells much of the short-lived splendours of the Adil Shah dynasty, it tells almost as much of the unpicturesque activities of a British Collectorate. Mr. Beck has a sad story to relate of a mosque, perfect in structure and beautiful in decoration as all the Bijapur mosques are, which, capped by a corrugated iron weather-roof, and painted and boarded up, has been turned into a post office. The work has been done hideously enough; but the worst of it is that it has been done callously and without veneration. No citizens of an agnostic Republic, the growth of yesterday, and without a history or a religion to its name, could have surpassed the appropriation of a praying niche in this Bijapur mosque to the shabby necessities of a mofussil post-office. Where the pious Mussulman two centuries ago whispered Mecca-wards his prayers and his hopes and his sorrows, any one who cares for the sight may to-day see shelves on which clerks of an alien creed find a resting place for their gum bottles and their office books. Compared with this the closing of the Mecca gate some years ago, and the adaptation of it to the purposes of a mamlatdar's and subordinate judge's office, is one of the most pardonable of misappropriations. It almost makes us forget the offence of converting the chaste and perfect mosque which faces the Boli Gumbaz into a travellers' bungalow. There, at all events, the only liberty taken with a singularly elegant and well-proportioned building—saving the presence of the stranger and the unbeliever—has been to board up the bays in the interior so as to make separate rooms for travellers. Such mischief as may have been done in this case could be repaired whenever the authorities decided that a building of more secular antecedents or of no antecedents at all would be a more appropriate resting-place for travellers.

Mr. Beck, as we have said, writes strongly, but he has not made his case half as strong as he might have done. Generally speaking the transformation of Bijapur is being effected in the citadel, and it is in the citadel that the beauties of the city are for the most part clustered. Outside, of course, are the famous tomb of Sultan Mahomed, with its dome surpassing in size every dome in the world, and the exquisitely beautiful mausoleum of Ibrahim Adil Shah, and its mosque. These are amongst the greater wonders of Bijapur, and we do the Public Works Department the justice of recording that they have plotted nothing against either of them. But within the citadel four memorials of the vanished greatness of the old kingdom have been adapted to the administrative necessities of a district head-quarters. In the Chini Mehal offices have been fitted up for the Collector and his helpers, and for the Subordinate Judge. One palace has been allotted, after due improvement, to the Collector as a place of residence; the Civil Surgeon enjoys such beauties as are spared to another, while the Anand Mehal, the Pleasure Palace of the days of Tara, is divided between the First Assistant Collector, and the District Judge. As to the suitability of the accommodation thus distributed amongst a group of eminently useful public servants, it would scarcely be enough to say that none of them are known to have complained. But we will not ask, as a critical sightseer asked of the Paris Opera House—even Mr. Beck in his wildest moment would not be guilty of the affront—whether the cages are not too fine for the birds. We are only doubtful whether in fitting them for their new use and for their new occupants some of the characteristic graces of the original buildings have not been destroyed. It is not reassuring to hear that so choice a specimen of Mussalman architecture as the little Mecca mosque has been endowed with a coating of whitewash. The whitewashing practices of the eighteenth century were not so happy in their effects when they had Gothic buildings for a field of operations that they can be welcomed in another field where decorative detail fills a larger part. The lime brush has of old been an implement of mischief, and it is not likely to have been a blessing at Bijapur either in the case of the Mecca mosque or of the more stately but not more perfect mosque which stands near the tomb of Ibrahim. As to the miniature church which the European community of the station are providing for themselves, if it satisfy their requirements there will be small reason for complaining of the means by which it has been obtained. It was originally an outbuilding of the Gagan Mahal, and as a church it must be unique not only in the filagree-like delicacy of the groining of its roof, but in being a church with something more than a nave but with something less than a nave and an aisle, and with something more than one bay but with less than two. The building, unlike the new police lines, has became a house of prayer only in its later days. The police lines are a highly utilitarian modification of Aurangzeb's praying place, and a striking proof of how easy it is to cast off the remembrance of a great Emperor and his prayers.

In all this we are reminded that the transfer of the district head-quarters from Kaladgi to Bijapur was not an unmixed advantage. It is not quite a creditable thing to the spirit of our administration that the planting of the chief agents of local authority in an ancient and a noble city should so soon bring in danger some of the more striking tokens of its antiquity and its nobility. We can find precedent for the free hand with which the monuments of Bijapur are being treated. The Peshwa's Government and the Government of the Satara Rajahs laid hands on all they deemed to be useful in the Bijapur palaces, and played havoc with their carved woodwork and their gilded roofs. But this was what we should expect of them, just as the milder vandalism of the Public Works Department, when all allowance is made for its want of historic and artistic sympathy, is not quite what we should have expected of it. The Mahrattas took no care to embody their history in stone. Hence Poona has no monumental character, and the people may pass their lives in the city of the Peishwas and be reminded of it only as the summer capital of the Presidency, and the abode of the Sarvajanik Sabha. When we come upon the traces of a dynasty who sought for a place in history by leaving behind them a civic and a religious architecture inferior to none in India we must not look to the records of the Mahrattas for examples as to what we should do with them. It is no part of our policy to help the people of India to forget their history. The monuments of indigenous greatness are monuments also of the political weakness of the people in whose midst they were reared. We, who have come later and have found a more excellent method of rule than the kingcraft of Mogul or Mahratta ever devised, have no other reason than a not too sympathetic utilitarianism for effacing any of the pages of the history in stone which some of the past dynasties have left behind them. In such a case as that of Bijapur, where the mischief has been carried so far, we can only ask that it should be stopped, and that some amends should be made for what has already been done by being so much the more careful to conserve that which remains.

THE great objection to the use of heavy ordnance in the present day is the time required to work it, and the delay which inevitably accompanies its use owing to the heavy weights involved, not only in moving the gun itself, but even in moving the shell and cartridges. With the 38-ton guns on the Bombay defences, ten rounds in an hour is exceedingly good practice, but with larger calibres the rate is reduced as low as four shots an hour. Naturally enough, where the powder weighs four hundredweight, and the projectile nearly a ton, a considerable amount of time must be lost in loading unless we can utilize some very powerful force for the purpose. Men-of-war and some few home forts use steam for this purpose, and electricity has even been tried, but in the majority of cases, ordinary manual power supplemented by pulleys and such simple mechanism has to suffice, involving considerable delay. The new principle invented, or rather discovered by Mr. Maxim, by which advantage is taken of the automatic recoil of the breech-action to set in motion the mechanism for the next shot has been well applied to small ordnance in the Maxim automatic machine gun taken by Stanley for the relief of Emin Bey, a weapon in which the fullest advantage is taken of the recoil, and in which no human aid is required after the first round is fired. Such an invention may be said to have reached the highest possibilities in this direction, for nothing further can possibly be desired than to have each weapon provide all the force necessary to work itself. The principle has been extended to 3-pounder guns, with a success that bids fair to put the Hotchkiss quick firing 3-pounders in the shade, and the inventor is adapting it to ordinary field guns, or rather to weapons of the power of an ordinary field gun. It is not quite the first instance in which advantage has been taken of a gun's recoil for the purpose of working it again, as the Moncrieff elevating carriages, or disappearing carriages as they are sometimes called, depend in a great measure on the power exerted by the gun in its recoil, to raise it again into the firing position when reloaded. But nothing has been attempted at all rivalling in completeness the system of Mr. Maxim, for manual aid was always required in the Moncrieff carriages and no attempt has ever been made to load and fire the gun automatically. Although the Maxim principle has been, at present, confined to very small calibres only, and the end aimed at has been chiefly rapidity, there is no reason why the principle should not be applied at a slower rate to heavy ordnance with the effect of completely revolutionizing the artillery contests of a siege or naval engagement. At the present moment the heaviest naval guns can fire only about four or five shots an hour; but Mr. Maxim has stated that, in two years, he will produce a form of gun capable of firing four shots a minute, and, consequently, of deciding a battle in five minutes. It is quite possible, therefore, that the present "new" breechloaders may become old-fashioned in a very few years.

IT is a pity that the name of "Game Bill" has been connected with the not very important measure that Mr. Peile introduced into the Legislative Council at Simla the other day. Some of our native contemporaries, with a creditable but incomplete knowledge of English institutions, recall the harsh operations of the game laws in England, forgetting that they have had most of their harshness removed by the legislation of six years since, and that there is no affinity between them, either at their mildest or their worst, and Mr. Peile's very mild project of law. So that it is with no desire to raise—or lower—the law of India to that of England, as some have suggested, that the Government have introduced this Bill. Its object, as Mr. Peile explains, is not to protect private property in game, but to protect game from destruction during the breeding season. We can detect no more serious objection to it than the possibility that nothing, either good or bad, may come of it. The law will be quite permissive, for it leaves it to municipalities and cantonments to put it in operation within the limits of their jurisdiction by prohibiting under penalty the possession or sale of game during the breeding season. The proposal has been already met, as a similar proposal by the Government of Bombay was met some years ago, by the suggestion "if there is to be a close time for feræ naturæ, why not for the unoffending and supremely useful cow?" But the case of the "feræ naturæ" may be taken on its merits, as may the other when it comes up for treatment. There is in Mr. Peile's Bill nothing that warrants a revival of the fears that prevailed on the former occasion that the harassment of the cultivator of the soil would follow the operations of the proposed law. The Waghirs and other forest tribes who eat game will not be restricted in supplying their own wants, even in the breeding season. But they must not bring game to market. The only question is whether it is worth while to bring in a Bill which will give protection only to game in the vicinity of towns with a market and with a large European game-eating population.

AN extra dividend of four shillings per £100 stock was declared in respect of the half-year ending 31st December 1886 by the directors of the G. I. P. Railway at the last half-yearly meeting, and will be payable with interest for the half-year ending 30th June 1887 on the 15th of July. This amount, with £1-4-0 paid for the previous six months, makes £1-8-0 in addition to the guaranteed interest for the year 1886.

THE following telegram has been received by the P. and O. Company Suez 24th. The Hydaspes floated at 6 p.m. on Thursday. No damage whatever. The passengers arrived by steamer Aida on Friday at 6 p.m., all well.

A MATTER of great interest to the Vyshunavs, in connection with the safety of the immense crowds of worshippers in the Maharajas' temples on certain occasions, was finally settled in the Bombay High Court, on Thursday, before Mr. Justice West and Mr. Justice Birdwood. It came before the Court under the following circumstances: Mr. G. B. Reid, Acting District Magistrate of Ahmedabad, served a notice in August 1886, requiring Goswami Varajraiji Vrijbhukanji, Maharaj of Ahmedabad, to observe certain rules in connection with the assemblage of the Vyshunavs in his temple on the occasions of certain ceremonies. As required by Regulation XII. of 1827, Mr. Reid sent a copy of the notice in question for the information of the High Court. Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, as one of the Judges to whom the notice was circulated, doubted whether the Magistrate had power to make such rules as he had required the Maharaj to submit to, remarking that the house of a Maharaj was as much a private place as the house of a judge or magistrate. Mr. Justice West was of a different opinion and held that a Maharaj's temple was a place of public resort. A place where people were invited to go and stay was a place of public resort when the invitation was numerously accepted; and his Lordship held that the Magistrate's notice must be forwarded to the Maharaj, whether it be a private injunction or a public proclamation, for a person who held out an inducement leading to the collection of crowds was answerable for it. The Magistrate had stated in his notice "All the people assembled rush into the temple at one and the same time, the consequence being that women and old decrepid persons are often trampled to death." The High Court required Mr. Reid to report if there were any recent cases of persons trampled to death or injured in the temple. In reply he mentioned that, on the 13th March 1886, thirty-six persons were burnt and scorched by the flames arising from a mixture of resin and other articles thrown over torches to produce a blaze of light, of whom five persons died; and that, on the 9th August 1885, an old woman was pushed by the crowd down a flight of steps in another temple and died. These were the only cases, Mr. Reid said, which had occurred within the last twelve or fifteen months. After some delay, a two months' adjournment was granted, it appearing not improbable that the Maharaj might be able to make such arrangement with regard to the attendance and admission of persons resorting to his temple as would satisfy the District Magistrate that the danger against which he sought to provide would be averted without his interference. On the last occasion, the Government Pleader, on behalf of the District Magistrate, informed their Lordships that arrangements satisfactory to him had been made for the control of the visitors to the Maharaj's temple. The Court therefore simply took cognisance of the fact that the District Magistrate had withdrawn his notice, and that no further action was to be taken in the matter.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine presides at the third Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commences on Monday next.

THE Seven Pagodas' light at Madras will be exhibited on the 10th July.

INFORMATION has been received by the Government from the Resident at Aden that the s s. Teddington struck on a danger that lies in latitude 14-24 N. longitude 42-42-30 E., and which is probably the same patch that the s.s. Avocet struck upon. Vessels are strongly recommended to pass to the westward of this danger, as the coast to eastward has only been partially sounded.

MR. H. S. CUNNINGHAM'S last novel, "The Ceruleans," has been published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co. in their Colonial series.

LORD WILLIAM BERESFORD having gone on short leave to Dehra Dun, Major W. Loch is officiating as Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

NEWS from Kandahar shows that the Ghilzai revolt is steadily making head. At first the rebel Ghilzais chose a place so far south as Ataghar for a general meeting place. They have now discovered that this was a mistake and have therefore selected Nawa-i-Taraki, *i.e.*, the Valley of the Tarakis, between Ab-Istada and Ghazni. The latest news is that the Hotak chiefs had left Ataghar and were at Shingarh, about forty miles to the north. Ghulam Haidar was keeping parallel with them a march to the west. The Amir's orders to destroy the Ghilzai villages appear to have been ruthlessly carried out, for even the fruit trees have been cut down. The consequence is that the Ghilzais are desperate, and have no object in returning to their houses. The Lahore paper considers that the chances of the Amir's pulling through begin to look doubtful.

RAILWAY construction is making rapid progress under Russian auspices in Central Asia. The Trans Caspian line from Oujoun Ada on the shores of the inland sea to Chaharjui on the Oxus is 544 miles in length, and the 418 miles west of Chaharjui have been laid in 18 months, the Turkoman steppes, of course, offering no great physical obstacles. The line is said to be complete along its length, with the telegraph wire laid alongside and fair accommodation for the railway staff. The Turkomans have not interfered with it in any way, so well are they in hand. The people of Bokhara were rumoured to have objected to the railway entering their territory, but the reinforcement of the Russian garrison at Chaharjui speedily brought them to their senses. The extension from the Oxus to Samarkand is expected to be ready by November 15th, but we doubt whether this section can be made in so short a time. Meanwhile, as recently noticed, an important branch line is being rapidly made from Chaharjui right to the Afghan Boundary at Kham-i-Ab.

"ENGLISH opinion on India," Mr. Y. N. Ranade's praiseworthy endeavour to acquaint his countrymen with what is written in England about Indian affairs, comprises in its June number a greatly increased member of selections from the English press. Mr. Ranade appears to have turned his attention more largely to the provincial journalism of England, whose influence upon politics has of late grown very largely. A large number of extracts relating to Rukhmabai's case are given in the present number.

GOALUNDO is no longer the terminus of the Eastern Bengal State Railway. The trains from Sealdah now run only to the river side at Rajbari, about two miles from the Rajbari station, and all steamers for Assam and the Eastern Provinces load and unload at Rajbari Ghat. So far as passenger traffic is concerned, the new arrangements are superior to the old, but for the goods traffic much must be done before the advent of the jute season. The present anchorage for the steamers is in a khal, divided from the main stream by an immense chur, where even boats are safely protected from nor-westers and other gales, such as that by which a very short time ago two large iron flats were wrecked and sunk at Goalundo.

THERE is something going on in Bombay of a very dreadful sort, though no one here knows anything about it. Our authority for saying this is the *Marwar Gazette*, a curious little print published at Jodhpur, which, under the heading "Social Squabble at Bombay," says:—"Something like the terrific conflict between the Eagle and the Serpent in that mysteriously beautiful production of the genius of poor Shelley, the Revolt of Islam, is going on in Bombay." Then there come these dark sayings:—"Opinion has risen against opinion like two mortal and irreconcilable enemies, whose hatred for each other, hitherto suppressed, has burst forth with savage ferocity. Your dogs fed on raw meat in darkened kennel, are tame as my lady's poodle, when compared to the antagonists who have unsheated the sword and thrown away the scabbard. The war is a war of extermination. On the one side there is the conviction of destined defeat, which renders men desperate. When you see inevitable death before you, you redouble your efforts to make your death a source of as much calamity as possible to those whom it must eventually benefit. On the other side, there is the conviction of final triumph, which emboldens the faintest heart. When you see victory before you, you call forth all your latent energies—the cost is worth the purchase, and this is unquestionably the war which those who love India, have been looking out for. New opinion, independent, vigorous, and manly, having silently gathered strength, challenging old opinion, slavish, low and contemptible, to mortal combat—the youthful buoyancy of the one struggling against the decrepit helplessness of the other—Jupiter with his red right hand trying to pull down Saturn from the coveted throne." This is evidently a puzzle, the problem in which is to find out who is the Eagle and who is the Serpent—who Jupiter and who Saturn.

THE *Englishman* regrets that a contributor led it to publish "a most absurd mistake" the other day regarding the use by some Madras papers of the title of Lady Connemara, who, he seemed to fancy, was the sister and not the wife of the present Governor of Madras. "The mistake probably arose in the mind of the writer, from her having been called Lady Susan Bourke, while her husband was only the Hon. Robert Bourke. But she was entitled to this courtesy title as one of the daughters of the great Marquis of Dalhousie, her maiden name being Lady Susan Ramsay."

THE President of the Madras Municipal Commission, in accordance with a resolution passed at a special meeting of the Commissioners, recently addressed Government requesting them to reconsider their order of November last, which imposed on the Municipal finances, in accordance with a recommendation of the Finance Committee, a further burden of Rs. 50,000 annually as a contribution to Provincial funds. The application to Government was made on the ground of the "disastrous effect which the payment of such an additional sum from Municipal revenues would have upon works of sanitation and improvement, almost effectually paralysing the extension of water-supply and drainage works, and leaving no hope of carrying out that most necessary of all works—the new scheme of water-supply." The Government have, however, refused to be moved in the matter; and, whilst admitting that the result described by the Commissioners is possible, hold that the small extent to which the Municipality has hitherto contributed for objects which are legitimate charges on Municipal funds and entirely provided from such funds elsewhere, justify the orders which have been issued. On these grounds they hold out no hope of the orders already issued being reconsidered; but, as they believe that considerable economies in Municipal expenditure are possible, they recommend the Commissioners to set themselves seriously to work to effect them.

THE Secretary of State has confirmed the proposal made by the Madras Government to appoint the Collector of Customs at Madras to the office of Chairman of the Harbour Trust Board on an additional allowance of Rs. 400 a month, to be paid out of Harbour Trust funds, with the proviso, however, that, considering the present position of affairs in connection with the Madras Harbour Trust, the arrangement must be understood to be subject to revision.

THE chord line of the East Indian Railway between Simultollah and Gidhaur is reported to be infested with tigers, and those sportsmen who are fond of going after big game would, if they paid a visit to this district, be sure of a decent bag. When the chord line was under construction, tigers were numerous enough, and many were shot, but for the last seven or eight years no sportsmen have visited the place, and as a petty Rajah at Gidhaur is the only one in the district who ever goes out shooting, and that but rarely, the brutes have increased largely and are becoming a terror to the people. Last week two villagers were carried off and two other severely mauled.

A SERIOUS collision has taken place on the North-West Railway at Khanawallah between Lahore and Mooltan. There is an incline near Mooltan, in the direction the colliding train came, and at the time there was a strong wind behind the train, while a dust-storm absolutely obscured the signals. A fog signal had been placed two hundred yards out, but this was not far enough, considering the incline and the wind. The colliding train was a goods train, and ran off at Khanawallah station on to the loop line, where a light engine and break-van were standing. In the collision which followed the break-van and a man in it were completely smashed up, and the light engine was driven into the end of another goods train on the main line, cutting it in two. The result of this was one man killed, another injured beyond hope of recovery, and one or two other men slightly hurt.

THE condition of the pilgrims to Jaggernath, who pass in thousands through Chandbally, the port of transhipment, has been for some time past engaging the attention of Mr. A. C. Tute, Officiating Magistrate of Balasore. When at Chandbally recently he started the idea of building a pilgrim hospital there for the benefit of those who may fall sick on the journey and be left behind by the steamer at Chandbally, and he is receiving subscriptions for this object. He thinks however that something more ambitious than the erection of hospital sheds at Chandbally might be attempted and he now proposes to open a subscription for a "Jaggernath Pilgrim Fund." Writing to the *Englishman*, he says:—

> The object of this fund would be the opening of a pilgrim hospital at Chandbally to start with. To this, should funds permit, might be added the opening of hospitals elsewhere where they are required; the resuscitation of the "dharmshallas" originally erected by pious men in days of old, but now falling to ruin, and the re-excavation and protection of tanks on the road to Puri. Provision for the comfort and health of the thousands who visit Jaggernath from far distant places will, I am sure, be recognised as an object worthy the charity of the Hindu community. I have opened a subscription list for the more modest object of the establishment of a pilgrim hospital at Chandbally, and am prepared to receive funds for the more ambitious scheme of a Jaggernath Pilgrim Fund until such time as a committee be formed to undertake the management of a regular system for providing for the health and comfort of those whose piety induces them to undertake the long and tedious journey to the shrine. The nature of my duties, of course, prohibits my giving much time to this work, but in order that it may get a start I am prepared to receive subscriptions, and hand them over to any committee which may be subsequently formed. The Chandbally hospital scheme, I am, of course, prepared to carry out, as Chandbally lies in my district; but I earnestly hope that an appeal to the *dharma* of the Hindu community will lay the foundation of a scheme much further reaching in its scope of utility and calling for a special organisation to carry out its object. Those who wish to subscribe to the Chandbally hospital should specify this as their intention, and the sum subscribed will be devoted to the establishment of that institution. It would, in my opinion, be better if those who wish to subscribe to the "General Pilgrim Fund" should give a part of their subscription to the Chandbally Hospital, as, if that can be started, a beginning will have been made towards bettering the condition of the pilgrims immediately. Meantime, I could call the attention of the leaders of Hindu society to the desirability of taking active steps towards the formation of a committee for carrying out the larger and more ambitious scheme suggested by me. The opening of the coast canal, I may mention, will be calculated to attract even more pilgrims to Chandbally than come at present.

THE DEWAN OF INDORE ON PROFESSOR WORDSWORTH'S MINUTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see that the Minute of Professor W. Wordsworth, describing the educated natives, both old and young, has given offence in certain quarters. I have not had the happiness of enjoying his friendship, or even acquaintance, but have heard from many of my brethren that he is an honorable gentleman, and a real well-wisher of the Hindus. I think therefore it is incumbent upon me to say a few words about the views he has given expression to in his Minute.

He is perfectly right when he says that the Rukhmabai Defence Committee "are agreed in holding that the penalty of imprisonment ought not to be awarded for a refusal of conjugal society." I agree with him that "the Committee has excellent reason for continuing its existence and activity." When the meeting of the Committee on the 2nd May last was over, every one of its members was I believe under the same impression. The sole object of the Committee, composed as it is of various nationalities, is and should be the abrogation of the law prescribing "imprisonment for the refusal of conjugal society by woman," for such a thing is "in itself barbarous and repulsive."

A section of my brethren considered, and still consider me to be a friend of the educated native; and I always looked upon them as my brethren, whose welfare and that of myself and my country were so interwoven that one cannot be separated from the other. I have had the good fortune to enjoy their confidence. Yet I have not been satisfied at what they have been doing to develope the resources of their country, to emancipate their sisters, and to make their country generally happy. I have found them backward "in seeking the abolition or mitigation of laws and customs" which are opposed to their national law and religion, culture and education, progress and civilization. At first, when I gave expression to this view, my younger brethren did not receive it as correct. In the Madras Presidency, the educated Hindus were under deep obligation to Mr. E. B. Powell and Mr. W. A. Porter. They used to be much respected by their late students. When these gentlemen gave utterance to views similar to mine, the educated Hindu was all wroth. When I was at Bombay two years ago, I found that the educated Hindu was very friendly disposed to Professor Wordsworth. Unfortunately for the Professor he had to agree with his fellow Professors of Madras, and express his bitter disappointment at the conduct of his late students, who had been submitted "to the influences of Western culture and education," and he has shared the same fate as his brother Professors did in Madras. I know I am saying a very unpleasant thing to my educated brethren, when I declare that I and a number of my aged brethren agree with Messrs. Powell, Porter, and Wordsworth. Our disappointment is keen. I think with Professor Wordsworth that there is no hope of Hindu society ever emerging from "its present feeble civilization, which must condemn it in he future, as it has condemned it in the past, to be the servants of manlier and more energetic races, so long as Hindu mothers remain in their present bondage of ignorance and superstition," and so long as the rights guaranteed to them by their religion and laws are trampled down under the foot of the abominable customs now prevalent. Can any of my Hindu brethren adduce a single instance of a child marriage in any of our religious works extant? Can any Maha-Mahopadhyaya quote a single anecdote in any of our religious works, in which a widow was against her will prevented from remarrying? My friend, a distinguished Madras Officer, once told me that I was a fool in preaching my views to the ignorant masses, and that he would bring about a grand reformation by convening a meeting of our educated brethren and asking them to adopt the reformation. I heartily wished him success, although, in doing so, I hoped against hope. What was the result? He grandly attempted and ignominiously failed. He became as disappointed as Mr. Wordsworth now is. In my lecture at Indore, a few months ago, I was sorry to express my disappointment at the conduct of my educated brethren, old and young, and I now stand confirmed in my view by the opinion expressed by Professor Wordsworth. May my educated brethren become convinced that until we regain our liberal religion and pure sociology, we shall never become a powerful and a great nation!

A calm and patient study of our works, a keen selection of good things, toleration of other's views, a logical reasoning out of problems which may present themselves for solution, the keeping always in view of the fundamental principles which should not given up on any account, a forgetfulness of diversities of opinions on minor points, will, I think, mend matters considerably, and enable us to make progress towards attaining the position among the scale of nations which we once had the good fortune to possess. I therefore entreat my countrymen to practise these and other virtues, and rely upon my age, if I have no right to rely upon any thing else, as giving me a right to be pardoned, if I have exceeded my duty in offering this advice.

As a Hindu by religion, I know that "the mutual consent of the two parties to a marriage contract" is the supreme condition on which the validity of a Brahma or Gandharva or Rakshasa marriage depends; that a child marriage, not a gift, is no marriage at all; that marriages of parties not physically able to complete them are no marriages at all; that to treat such marriages as marriages is not consistent with Hindu law or religion; and I echo the words of the worthy Professor that "the existence of the Hindu child-widow" is "one of the darkest blots that ever defaced the civilization of any people, and that it is the direct and necessary consequence of the system of infant marriage," a system which is a gross libel on the pure laws of the Aryans. I do not care how we regain our pure sociology, whether by legislation or by "opinion." If my brethren can effect it without legislation let them do so by all means, but, if they cannot, let them apply for legislation. Let them secure it by any means. Let us hate our pure law and give up our debasing, infernal and abominable customs, eating up the very roots of our sacred religion and laws.—Yours, &c.,

R. RAGOONATH RAO.

Lalbag, Indore, June 22.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE P. AND O. S. S. HYDASPES.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

The passengers who were on board the P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Hydaspes have been landed at Suez.

REVIEW AT ALDERSHOT.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught and the Crown Prince of Germany, together with the Indian and European Princes, witnessed a Review which was held at Aldershot yesterday.

Twelve thousand troops were engaged in the manœuvres.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

The designs which have been selected for the building of the Imperial Institute are the work of Mr. Thomas Edward Calcott, Architect.

It is estimated that the amount collected up to date is £300,000.

THE MAIL CONTRACTS.

In the House of Commons last night, during the debate on the Mail Contracts, Mr. Anderson urged that a Government subsidy be granted for the Vancouver Route. Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply said that the usual line to India and China must be maintained, but the Government had under careful consideration the proposals of the Canadian Government.

The Debate was then adjourned.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JUNE 23.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Pekin, with the outward English mails of the 17th instant, left here for Bombay at midnight to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 23.

The Anchor Line steamer Belgravia arrived here from Bombay this morning.

SUEZ, JUNE 23.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Quetta, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

PENANG, JUNE 24.

The Italian steamer Bormida left Penang for Bombay this morning.

ADEN, JUNE 23.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s.s. Pandora, which left Bombay on the evening of the 12th instant, arrived here to-day.

COLOMBO, JUNE 24.

French mail steamer Melbourne from Aden arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dholleras	4 3-16
The Manchester market has been steady.	
Exchange on India 60 days' sight	1-4¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68¾
4½ per cent. ,,	71½
3 per cent. Consols for account	101½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109
Bar Silver	44 1-16

The sum of about £200,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Germany.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £23,700,000 ; decrease, £400,000 ; public deposits, £6,000,000 ; increase, £1,100,000 ; other deposits, £25,800,000 ; decrease, £1,200,000 ; other securities, £18,900,000 ; increase, £200,000 ; notes and gold, £15,200,000 ; decrease, £200,000.

The Bank's Reserve is 48 per cent. of the Liabilities.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JUNE 24.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, June 23.

10 p.m.	81.2

FRIDAY, June 24.

6 a.m.	74.6
10 a.m.	82.1
2 p.m.	76.7
4 p.m.	77.9.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN E. E. MONEY, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, has been appointed Assistant Quartermaster-General, *vice* Major G. F. Young, vacated ; and Captain R. F. Gartside-Tipping, 1st Bengal Cavalry, has been confirmed in the Quartermaster-General's Department, *vice* Captain Money.

LIEUTENANT H. L. C. H. STAFFORD, R. E., Bengal Sappers and Miners, has been transferred to the Military Works Department, and posted to the Meerut Command ; and Lieutenant H. J. Sherwood, from the Military Works Department, has been transferred to the Sappers and Miners.

COLONEL T. GRAHAM, R.A., proceeds from Darjeeling to Neemuch, to command the Royal Artillery at that station.

LIEUTENANT G. BROWNE, Border Regiment, Squadron Officer on probation, 4th Bengal Cavalry, is removed from that appointment and posted to the 1st Battalion of his regiment.

A GENERAL ORDER is about to be published allowing men of D-4 and E-4 R. A., which batteries have been ordered to England next cold season, to volunteer without bounty for the Royal Artillery serving in either of the Presidencies.

THE following appointments have been made :—

12th Bengal Cavalry—Lieutenant C. L. Hamilton, attached to the 13th Bengal Lancers, to be Squadron Officer, vice Lieutenant A. J. R. Hutchinson, seconded on appointment to the Burma Police.

6th Bengal Infantry—Lieutenant W. A. Le Cowie, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be Wing Officer, on probation.

14th Sikhs—Lieutenant H. J. Jones, attached to the regiment, to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Captain J. W. Hogge, seconded.

15th Sikhs—Lieutenant F. E. Bradshaw, attached to the regiment, to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Captain R. C. Hadow, promoted.

17th Bengal Infantry—Lieutenant Wintle, attached to the regiment, to be Wing Officer, on probation.

20th Punjab Infantry—Lieutenant F. Murray, from the 10th Bengal Infantry, to be Wing Officer, on probation.

21st Punjab Infantry—Lieutenant D. C. A. Andrew, attached to the regiment, to be Wing Officer, on probation.

22nd Punjab Infantry—Lieutenant Rogers, attached to the regiment, to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Lieutenant A. F. Hogge, appointed to the 34th Pioneers.

23rd Pioneers—Lieutenant L. Impey, attached to the regiment, to be permanent Wing Officer, vice Lieutenant N. A. K. Burne, seconded.

24th Punjab Infantry—Lieutenant G. P. Ranken to be Adjutant, and Lieutenant L. C. Dunsterville, attached to the regiment, to be Wing Officer, on probation.

25th Punjab Infantry—Lieutenant R. L. Tottenham, rom the 40th Bengal Infantry, to be Wing Officer, on obation.

7th Punjab Infantry—Lieutenant C. W. O'Bryen, hed to the regiment, to be Wing Officer, on pro-

Punjab Infantry—Lieutenant Drew, attached egiment, to be Wing Officer, on probation.

Punjab Infantry—Lieutenant F. W. Evatt, to the regiment, to be Wing Officer, on pro-

s— Lieutenant H. Walton, attached to nd Lieutenant Hawkins, attached to fantry, to be Wing Officers, on pro-

try—Lieutenant A. Cadell, attach- gal Infantry, to be Wing Officer,

-Lieutenant J. E. Waterfield, attached to , and Lieut Colley, attached to the 28th ntry, to be Wing Officers, on probation.

AMILY OF THE LATE MAJOR LYONS.

EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

sorry to say that the family of the Lyons, who met his death through an ith a tiger, is left in destitute circum- ough life Major Lyons was well known ature ; in fact, he was generous to a hat if a subscription is com- lly round and raise a ren to be provided c.,

CONDOLE.

acknowledge tribute of res- rtsman.—ED.,

LONDON NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 3.

NOT being either a Theosophist or a Spiritualist, I may, perhaps, without fear of being misunderstood, express the hope that the researches of the Psychical Society in Madame Blavatsky's house at Adyar, Madras, has not taken away all faith in the unseen, and put scepticism as to the unknown in its place on the part of your readers. The dreams of latter-day and present-day philosophy have not exhausted all the marvels relating to soul and body. Even Katie King, the lineal descendant of the Witch of Endor, has left much to be discovered concerning the spirit life—if such life there be. Will there ever be a scientific basis of belief in the existence of a spirit? Perhaps. There are scientists like Alfred R. Wallace and Wm. Crookes, whose eminence in research is known to and read of all men, who will experiment and experiment, and yet again make trial, until they have satisfied themselves and confounded unbelievers in respect to what is after all of the highest importance to humankind. What, it may be asked, can the scientist do in the spirit-realm? How can he, dealing with ponderable things, lay hold of the imponderable? Well, as to that, an image invisible to the naked eye may be photographed, certain chemicals used by the photographer rendering visible to the human eye what otherwise was unseen. But, as to the spirit in the human : how shall its presence be demonstrated, the three dimensions of space satisfied in its case? Can it be shown that the human soul on leaving the body, has (1) weight, (2) displaces or sets in motion a sensible portion of the atmosphere, and (3) will exhibit a body seen by the human retina or recorded by sensitised plate? In regard to the first point an "exquisitely-poised balance" approximating the exact moment of death, would show whether the departure of the spirit did or did not make an alteration in the weight of the body capable of registration. In those states of the mind and body known as "ecstatic," there are changes in weight, and it is argued careful examination would indicate like alteration at death. Next, the receiving disc of the telephone has made conceivable the discovery of an instrument sensitive to soundless vibrations in the atmosphere. Such an instrument, with its delicate and retentive diaphragm would, doubtless, "show that when the body exhibits a decrease of weight there are tremors in the atmosphere above it which can be detected at no other time, and of which our present physical science can give no account." And, finally, as to seeing (for, after all, "seeing is believing") the spirit whose existence is demonstrated. Take a stereoscopic camera, that a double picture of the unseen object may be obtained, the one to check the other, use the electric light from a battery current rather than from a dynamo, as the former is so much steadier than the latter, and, if the conditions be favourable, you will have a photograph of the spirit whose weight and whose power of displacement the other instruments described have already ascertained. Have any of your readers followed my descriptions with understanding? If so, and if they are anxious to know the result of an experiment for which the instruments described above were prepared, let them read the first paper in the *Atlantic Monthly* for June, and their curiosity will be fully satisfied, while their interest will be excited.

The poets, as a whole, have done badly over the Queen's Jubilee. Lord Tennyson's ode had no single line or thought in it to redeem the performance from mediocrity. Its rank among his productions is by the side of his "I stood on a tower in the wet." There is no lower standard of comparison. Then Lewis Morris, the author of "The Epic of Hades," tuned his lyre. He struck a few sweet and strong notes, but he left no melody in the ear, produced no new thought-crease in the grey matter of the brain. The June reviews bring two more aspirant for the bays. Algernon Swinburne has eleven pages allotted him at the beginning of the *Nineteenth Century* ; Mr. Robert Buchanan has seven at the end of the *Contemporary Review*. Swinburne's poem seems of the order of production that is "easy writing and cursed hard reading." The metre, the flow of language, the nebulosity (not to say the fogginess) of idea, the brilliant adjectives, all are : there the production of them by the poet who glorified the Fenians who were executed at Manchester for the murder of a policeman, must be as easy as is winking to a prosaic man. There are lines of lucidity—but not of truth : for example, (England is apostrophied flused) :—

> " none but only she
> Hath learnt the sea's word, none but we
> Her children bear in the breathless
> Bright watchword of the sea."

There were brave men before (and even in the time of) Agamemnon. Wherein does it profit a poet-seer to say the thing which is not true merely to glorify a nation never backward in esteeming itself highly? Assuredly, one's own (or one's country's which is much the same thing) trumpet was never more lustily blown than in this verse :—

> " The storm that shrieks, the wind that wages
> War with the wings of hope that climb
> Too high toward heaven in doubt sublime
> Assail not thee approved of ages
> The towering crown of time."

England, "the towering crown of time!" with an army that is dwindling to two men and a boy, with a sister-kingdom in the course of being manacled for the eighty-seventh time this century, and with administrators who do not know a bayonet that bends from a stout piece of steel. Victor Hugo's praise of Paris were common sense compared with his disciples shrieking eulogy. Robert Buchanan has done better than them all. His verses have a pleasing musical ring. They will bear reading aloud. What is more, they are so charged with feeling, they are so interspersed with the spirit of the age, they so boldly review the chief events of the Queen's reign, that one feels the Jubilee has not come altogether in vain. It is good now and then to be stirred as Buchanan's lines one. There is no want of recognition of the greatness of England's realm :

> " 'Tis Jubilee here, and 'tis Jubilee yonder.
> As far as sun round her empire doth wander,

Is a refrain that recurs with musical effect again and again.

> " 'Mid acclaim of the people who love her,
> She comes to her glory, a Queen.
>
> * * *
>
> From the East to the West wakes the world in her honour,
> The sunrise and sunset flash splendour upon her,
> Unclouded, at peace, and serene !"

Notwithstanding the brightness there is shadow, black spots marring the brilliancy, and the poet indicates them with graphic power. Irish discontent and its origin are described, the evil of our cities,

> (" . . . O God, what shrouded shapes of pity
> Are these that cry unto thee from afar !
> Huddling beneath the gas in the dark city,
> Hagar and Manywail their evil star !")

The inconsistencies and failure of religion, especially in regard to war, are all finely set forth. For one more extract I must crave space :

> " O merry music ! Drums and fifes are sounding.
> Thy realm is resonant from sea to sea !
> A million hearts are gladdening and bounding
> To the great glory of thy Jubilee !
> Yet . . who are those that thy proud throne environ,
> That, ring'd around by swords, with shout and laugh
> Drag forth the monsters from whose mouths of iron
> The frail sepoy was blown like bloodiest chaff ?
> Thy warriors ? Thine ? Not His who came proclaiming
> Love's gospel, while earth's kings knelt down to hear ?
> O Queen, then fire and sword surround thee, shaming
> The peace and plenty of thy golden year ?
> O hearken ? From the lonely desert places
> From graves thy hosts have dug these latter years,
> The cry of wailing tribes and wounded races
> Breaks on thy queendom with a sound of tears ;
> And while in cottages and princely towers
> Pale English widows weep and orphans moan,
> Death comes to set his pallid funeral flowers
> And yew-trees, round the footstool of thy throne !"

The ode, good as it is, has its blemishes. In regard to India the poet has learnt nothing beyond what Milton knew. The Puritan poet's "barbaric king with pearl and gold" is the Victorian poet's likewise. The latter wots naught of the valour which made the Empire, of the skill which administers it, of the marvellous patience of the governed millions, of the high capacity and qualities of Indian races. No ; he falls back upon stage properties : among the subject spirits who wait attendant upon the Queen-Empress on her day of triumph, is India riding on Burmese white elephant,

> " while round her
> Like baying hounds her spotted tigers run."

This is too bad, alike on India and on "Stripes." "Spotted" tigers, indeed ! Mr. Justice Cunningham is right. Englishmen will not learn anything of India. Britain's poets are worse than Britain's prose-writers, if I may judge from the specimen of poetry before me.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, June 23.—The barometric changes of the past day are everywhere small and unimportant The Bombay current is very weak, and has only given a few light showers to the Malabar Coast, Mysore and the Central Provinces. Mangalore and Bangalore are the only stations reporting rainfall in that area to-day exceeding half an inch. The Bengal current is weaker. The skies are clearing in the Punjab and N.-W. Provinces, and the temperature is again increasing. Westerly winds are also setting again in Behar and the N.-W. Provinces. A moderate rainfall, irregularly and partially distributed, fell in Burma, Bengal, Assam, N.-W. Provinces and at the hill stations. Rangoon received two inches ; Roorkee, Bareilly, Moulmein, Burdwan, Berhampore and Allahabad, one inch. There is a general break in the rains at present, which is most pronounced on the Bombay side.

FROM BOMBAY TO KASHMIR ON PRIVILEGE LEAVE.—III.

IT is of the utmost importance that at least one good servant should be taken from India, who must be smart and active. The pleasure of the trip will, in great measure, hinge on the style of man he is ; he will have more than enough to do in looking after the loading and paying off of coolies and baggage animals, and, later on, in Kashmir, in pitching camp, &c., &c. What is known as an officer's sword orderly in native regiments would be the very thing. All the servants obtained locally, being but temporarily employed, will of course try to make as much as possible out of you, and in the process, you will suffer not only in pocket, but in stomach and reputation at every place, where he fleeces your coolies and purchases your supplies. The fact of a servant having already travelled in Kashmir is a very doubtful advantage—Hindustani, like French on the Continent, is more or less understood throughout the Valley and adjacent mountains. Your head servant will be a man of great importance, being styled locally "Sirdar." Bringing up your cook and butler will well repay cost of travelling. Get your servants a suit of warm clothing each at Murree, where also lay in a good stock of beer, porter and tobacco—the charges for which are exorbitant at the bungalows. *N.B.*—The Murree Brewery malt liquors are excellent, and very cheap ; and, if you have made up your mind to do the Valley in your boats, and not to leave them for any length of time, a kilderkin thereof forwarded on beforehand would be, I think, a saving in the long run.

The following is a list of the marches, for which I am indebted to Mr. Atkinson, the Engineer in charge of the construction of the road, and its accuracy can therefore be depended on ; the details as to heights and distances of the last five stages are approximate only :—

Murree	7,400 feet above sea level.	
Daywal	4,360	10 miles.
Kohala	2,000	10 ,,
Dulai	2,180	12 ,,
Domel	2,300	9 ,,
Gharri	2,800	13½
Hattian	3,050	9
Chakoti	3,700	16
Uri	4,300	14
Rampur	4,900	11
Baramoolla	5,100	14½

Former visitors will note that the stages have been changed in part, so is the route, the distances between stages being equalized as far as possible.

The first two stages are a steep descent, impracticable for wheeled carriage, as are those beyond Gharri, and the heat at Kohala, Dulai and Domel proved a disagreeable surprise, for we thought we were quit of the Indian climate for a season.

By sending on a trusty servant the day before to ensure a supply of coolies and mules, and by starting early, the first two stages can be performed on the first day, the next two can similarly be doubled, the traveller sleeping at Kohala and Domel, at both of which places, by the way, there is good fishing close to the bungalow. Descriptions of the journey are given in all the guide books. Those I have come across are Ince's "Hand Book," Ward's "Sportsman's Guide to Kashmir and Ladak," Collett's "Guide to Kashmir," and a very interesting and well illustrated work, "The Happy Valley," by W. Wakefield, M.D., 1879. A new guide is, I understand, being prepared by Dr. Duke, of the Central India Horse, formerly I believe Medical Officer at Srinagar ; this, as it is the latest, will doubtless prove to be the best.

A new set of rules for the guidance of visitors have recently been promulgated by Government, the principal difference between these and the old ones is that rent for dak bungalows, and the houses at Srinagar, is to be charged instead of rent-free occupancy being allowed as heretofore. Great changes for the better are being made in both classes of accommodation—new bungalows are being built along the route—prettily situated and designed, and, as the Hotel advertisements have it, replete with every comfort. Heretofore the bungalows in Kashmir were hovels contrasted with those in British territory—the comparison is now likely to be reversed.

As regards these Kashmir rules, the restrictions under which the Valley can be visited seem incomprehensible : the restriction, curiously enough, is on a class—the Military Officer in Military employ—they do not touch the Policeman, Major or the Political Colonel—and avowedly because that class has the best opportunity and greatest likelihood of availing itself of the privilege. One would have thought that the larger the number of tourists, the better for the present and future prospects of the country, but there may be more things here, as elsewhere, than are dreamed of in my philosophy. It is an open secret that a number of people annually visit the country without passes. No difficulty would be experienced in so doing, but in Srinagar itself the interloper would probably be embarrassed, inasmuch as few supplies can be obtained by servants in the open market ; rice, for instance, such as is consumed by Europeans, is, I gather, not to be got without a chit, giving the name of the person making the demand, and a permit from the Baboo detailed to attend to the wants of visitors, to whom also similar information has to be given by everyone pitching tent in any of the camping grounds. This difficulty would not be met with away from the Capital. But to revert to the march. The traveller has first to determine whether he will make his own *bundobust*, or employ the Phœnix Carrying Co. I chose the former course on purpose to see how I should fare, with misgivings from the outset as to the wisdom of the step, which proved to be but too well founded. At Kohala my troubles commenced ; the Jhelum is crossed at this point by a suspension bridge, a small toll being levied—the territory of the Maharaja being entered on the left bank of the stream, along which the route continues for the rest of the journey ; the roar of the torrent not being lost except for a mile or so, and increasing in intensity the higher we go. From Kohala to Gharri the road is open to the public, or more strictly speaking, to the Phœnix Carrying Company, for, as they have the monopoly as carriers, there are no other vehicles to be got, and I was told that coolies and mules were no longer obtainable from Kashmir officials, and that their supply for the rest of the route (beyond Gharri) had also been entrusted to that Company, and I had much difficulty in getting myself supplied. This brings us to the question of the rates for carriage : I was careful, having this letter in view, not to overload my coolies, and for my nine maunds of kit I required and employed an equivalent of fourteen and a half coolies, a cooly's load being twenty-five seers. Thus the cost per maund for the ten stages was Rs. 4. The Company are allowed the monopoly at Rs. 4-8 per maund for the same distance, therefore charging annas 8 per maund more than the cooly rates. The grant of a two years' monopoly, in order to establish the system, is reasonable enough, but the rates seem excessive, especially as I hear competition for the contract would not have been wanting. The experiment of arranging for my own carriage resulted in a total earning of Rs. 4-8 as I have shown, but at considerable trouble and annoyance to myself and servants ; and I would therefore recommend the Phœnix Carrying Company's Agency being employed for personal as well as heavy baggage, from Murree only for the former, assuming that it was brought with him by the traveller from Rawalpindi in the tonga, or by his servant in the ekka.

The Company have a tonga dak between Kohala and Gharri, and by this means a pleasant break in transit can be managed. The Company also arranges, for Rs. 32 per seat, to book the traveller through from Rawalpindi to Baramoola, and if it is desired to do the journey rapidly, they should certainly be employed ; suitable arrangements are also made for servants. The Company on application furnish printed detailed particulars.

It will be observed from the list of marches that the road increases progressively in steepness ; it also does so in ruggedness and difficulty. A good road is being made, but it will not be ready for some time yet. When the summit overlooking Baramoola is reached, all trouble is at an end—thereafter everything is plain sailing, or rather towing.

Our march was a delightful picnic from start to finish. On setting out I, who had not the least inclination for five minutes' exercise in the plains, walked nearly the whole of the first stage, my wife being carried in a dandy, a sort of light sedan chair. After a stage or so she also took to walking a good deal, and we soon became very different beings to those who had quitted Bombay less than a fortnight before. A noteworthy feature in our journey was the way we seemed to leave the seasons behind us ; thus at Gharri we first came on wild strawberries as seen at home in July, rather stunted and insipid, it must be admitted ; during our next march we, discovered wild raspberries, and very good ones too ; two days afterwards, the strawberry plants had increased in number, but were in flower ; on the succeeding day no raspberries, but the bushes were in flower—up here neither had flowered when we arrived.

By sending a cooly from Rampur to Baramoola, bread can probably be obtained from Messrs. Jehangir's agent, who could also bring any letters forwarded by that firm from Srinagar. There is no post office at Baramoola, the postal route being via Jummoo.

The lighter one travels the less trouble one has ; everything, except cooking and sleeping kit, supplies, and about two changes of raiment should be made over to the Phœnix Co. Don't omit to take camp beds ; the fleas of Kashmir are ravenous and enterprising, and the bungalow beds have been put therein for the delectation of the fleas.

COST OF MARCH.

	Rs.
Pony hire, one-third of a month	10
4 Dandye-barers, 10 stages, at 6 annas each	15
Dak Bungalow fees	10
Baggage by train and road to Baramoola, that is, heavy baggage consigned to Phœnix Co.	75
Personal baggage, 2 mules, 10 stages at 12 as.	15
,, ,, 8 coolies ,, ,, 4 ,,	20
House-keeping for 10 days	20
Total	165

S. C.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

(SPECIALLY REPORTED.)

THE following are the principal portions of a statement, submitted by Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Thullier, R.E., Officiating Surveyor-General of India, to the Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission :—

The officers of the senior division are composed of military and civil, the proportion not being fixed, but left to the Surveyor-General subject to the control of Government. The average proportion for the last 15 years has been 3·2 military officers to one civilian. The junior division is composed of 50 surveyors and 85 assistant surveyors. There is a large staff of sub-surveyors, composed almost exclusively of natives of India (Asiatics). Candidates are admitted into the senior division by the Government of India on the recommendation of the Surveyor-General. Civilians are selected from the junior division for appointment to the senior division, and the civil element in the department is almost entirely composed of such officers. Appointments in the junior division are made by the Surveyor-General after duly approved candidates have passed a satisfactory examination. The officers in this division consist entirely of Europeans, domiciled in India and Eurasians, but under recent orders of Government natives of India (Asiatics) are to be admitted. The condition of service, however, under which they are to be admitted are still under consideration of Government. Recently two appointments under the existing conditions have been made of natives from the sub-surveyor class, as a reward, however, for special services in connection with the Afghan Boundary Commission.

In the senior division the military officers, especially those of the Royal Engineers, receive a high scientific education and training, which are eminently calculated to produce the requisite qualifications for a survey career, *viz.*, a mind well instructed in the exact sciences and an energetic self-reliant character. These qualities which serve a young English military officer so well in the early years of his survey career may be expected to develop into talent for organisation and control when required to supervise large establishments. The civil officers are almost entirely recruited from the junior division, and are selected from those who have proved themselves to be thoroughly qualified for the charge of a survey department. The few exceptions are when experts are required, and these are obtained for a special object in view. The attainments for efficient service in all branches of the department must be varied. The purely scientific work, *viz.*, geodetic, tidal researches, gravity, variation, &c., requires the exercise of high mathematical ability, the knowledge of the construction of the instruments employed, and a practical familiarity with their management. Topographical and geographical work need artistic and scientific skill, physical endurance and perseverance, while cadastral surveys entail the supervision of large establishments, and include much of the work formerly performed by the settlement department, *viz.*, the preparation of the record of rights, which involves a knowledge of revenue laws.

For the junior, or subordinate, division, in addition to the professional attainments requisite, moral and physical qualifications are also highly essential, *viz.*, fertility of resource, trustworthiness, aptitude for organising, power of enforcing orders, endurance and activity.

The department is mainly military in its executive staff, which is the case in the survey departments of all the leading nations in Europe, and this in itself is good evidence that the military class is the best fitted for the duties demanded of it. For co-operation with military forces and for political missions it has been found essential to place survey parties in the field under military executive officers, and the calls for military survey officers during recent years have proved how difficult it is, even with the present strength of the military staff, to meet the requirements when military operations on any extensive scale are being carried on across the frontier. The present proportion of the military element should therefore on no account be reduced. The duties of the survey department are many and varied, some of the officers must necessarily be kept for special duties. The remaining officers ought to be so selected that they may be capable of undertaking any work that the department may be called upon to perform, and the quality of general usefulness is far more likely to be found among military and civil European officers than among natives. The exciting proportion of the civil element I would maintain to afford the means of rewarding meritorious officers of the junior division, and to provide for specialists when required. I consider that the appointments in the senior division should be restricted to officers of European birth and education, and I further venture to say that natives who receive the required scientific education, and possess the qualifications necessary for these appointments are not yet to be found. With regard to the junior, or subordinate, division, the duties have hitherto for the most part been performed by Europeans and Eurasians educated in India, many of whom have passed the Matriculation at the Indian Universities. The experiment of employing natives in this branch was tried in past years to a limited extent, but with so little success that it was not continued. The Government of India have, however, after much correspondence on the subject, lately directed that natives of India should be admitted to the junior division, and it, therefore, appears unnecessary to re-open the question of comparative capacity of Europeans and Eurasians and of natives for rendering efficient service in this branch. Appointments of natives under these orders have not yet been made, and the question as to the salaries that are to be given has not yet been decided. In the lowest division, that of sub-surveyors, the services of natives have been extensively utilised, in practical survey work in the field under European supervision, and the work that has been, and is being performed by this class of men under that condition is all that could be wished.

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Dr. W. King, Director of Geological Survey, was examined last week and said :—I think the present constitution of the department calculated to meet all requirements. It must be remembered that it is a highly scientific department. It is therefore almost indispensable that its officers should be recruited from European University, or from the School of Mines, but preferably from a University. Of course, I mean University men who have received special training in some branch of geology, either on the chemical, the physical or the palæontological side. An officer should also be a fair draughtsman and surveyor. The method of appointing is this. The Secretary of State causes notice of a vacancy to be published at the Universities and the School of Mines, inviting candidates. There are two referees, of whom one is the Director of the South Kensington Museum, Professor Forster ; and the other, selected by the Government of India, Mr. Blandford, who was formerly a member of the department. It is the duty of the referees to judge of the candidate's qualifications. Until lately there was an understanding that a five-years' probation should be undergone by gentlemen applying, but this was never acted upon. The present rule is that a two-years' probation must be undergone, and I would adhere to this. At present there are four vacancies in the graded list of the department. Two of them are kept in abeyance ; one in order that the salaries of the sub-assistants may be provided, and the other to pay the cost of palæontological work, the appointment of palæontologist having only been filled up this year. The two sub-assistants were introduced as an experiment a good many years ago, as a result of the recommendation of the Bengal Government that natives should be employed in the department. Of the other two vacancies one is practically filled up by the nomination of a native, Mr. Dutta, by the Secretary of State. The gentleman referred to is a Gilchrist scholar, and obtained his appointment on the recommendation of a Professor of Geology in Great Britain. Practically there are two natives now promised appointments in the department, in addition to Mr. P. N. Bhose, who is now in the second grade. There are fourteen graded appointments and two sub-assistants. The non-graded appointments are those of the artist, registrar, and museum assistant. The two sub-assistantship are held by natives, Sikhs of the Punjab. For the work they have to do they are efficient. One of them has a very good practical acquaintance with the coal rocks of a particular system. His experience has been practically gained in Rew. For sub-assistantships I think we can select natives who can be made very useful, but as regards the higher grades I do not think that the native even after education in Europe is yet fit for such appointments. My opinion is, however, of little avail when my hand is practically forced by the nomination and appointment of the two additional men already referred to. At present the educational opportunities of India are not sufficient to instruct men to the degree and with the accuracy which is requisite for efficient service in the department. Whatever appointments are made must be made from England. This is a department in which if the work is not accurate it is absolutely worthless. Geology is not an exact science, and therefore requires great care in generalising on the facts presented. I entertain no prejudice against natives. I rather like what I have seen of them, and I have had a great deal of experience of natives of all kinds. I have examined in geology for the Calcutta and Madras Universities. Practically there is no teaching at all in geology in this country. One of the men, I last examined in Madras, took up physical science, for the M. A. degree, it being the subject most easy to master, but he didn't pass. How could he ? He had never seen any rocks. Our object is if possible to obtain men for the department who have already acquired a European reputation for special branches of study. We have at present a special palæontologist, temporarily employed for the Salt Range, in addition to the man I have already mentioned. He was formerly in the department but had to retire owing to ill health, and on his return to Europe he was appointed Professor of Palæontology at the University of Prague. He has since been specially employed by the department to report on the Salt Range fossils, which were discovered by him when he was in the department. In addition to him we have other palæontologists employed for special work, and there are palæonologists in Europe who are so good as to assist us voluntarily.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Colaba.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously registered.	18 66	19 20	16 96	19 70
June 23, Thursday.	......	......	......	0 7
,, 24, Friday ...	0 50	0 21	0 25	......
Total ...	19 16	19 41	17 21	19 77
Total corresponding date of last year ...	37 17	39 38	38 04	37 12

THE ALLEGED DEFALCATIONS IN THE CURRENCY OFFICE.

MR. CRAWLEY-BOEVEY yesterday resumed the investigation of the charges against the man Thomas.

With the permission of the Court, Mr. Frere recalled Mr. Sterndale, who said : Since the last hearing I have gone through the files of the office, during the last 12 years, and I find that it has been the practice on many occasions to accept the signature of the assistant-accountant on the pay-slip in lieu of that of the head-accountant. No indemnity bonds have been executed in respect of the three charges I have brought against the accused. In only one of the three cases, namely, that of Jan Mahomed, has the sanction of the Accountant-General to make payment been obtained. That sanction has been endorsed on the *precis* in the claim, but this sanction was accorded some months after the money was paid. The *precis* of the claim is in the handwriting of the accused. I produce an original list prepared by the accused at my request, showing all the cases in which by his own admission he has defrauded Government, the entries in black are, I believe, in the writing of the accused, but not, I think, all those in red ink.

His Worship : Do I understand that all the cases mentioned there are cases of fraud ?

Witness : Those marked D are, I understand, cases in which he has defrauded Government.

What are the other cases ?—They are the doubtful cases with which he had to deal. I must add that it was not admitted to me but to the clerks.

I asked you yesterday if you could put in any thing showing what procedure appertains in your office ?—I have found in the office an old order book, defining the duties of the various clerks. It is dated March 1882, and its rules are still in force.

Can claims be registered until the printed declarations are furnished ?—No. There is a list kept of the claims.

Were any claims in these three cases registered ?—Yes, they were duly registered.

How did you satisfy yourself of the *bona fides* of these three claims in which no printed declaration forms were filled up or *precis* made ?

In one case, that of Jan Mahomed, a *precis* was drawn up and passed by me, all the papers being in order. It was long after payment had been made.

But before recommending payment in this case, how did you satisfy yourself, there being no papers ?—I never go over the papers having once passed them.

Mr. Frere explained that the papers generally were brought up by Thomas, but when the pay-slip was brought up Mr. Sterndale could not go through all the papers again, and simply relying on the signature of the treasurer, who depended on the signature of the accountant for correctness of the formalities.

His Worship : But Mr. Sterndale did not satisfy himself ?

Witness : No.

Mr. Frere suggested that it should be asked whether it was customary, when the papers were brought for Mr. Sterndale's signature, for him to call for the documents.

Witness : No, it is not customary.

His Worship : How were you able to recommend payment in the absence of any information whatever ?

Witness : In two cases there was no sanction. I only made a recommendation in Jan Mahomed's case.

But does not your signing the pay slip amount to a recommendation ?—No, it is merely an office order. It certainly is an authority to pay when the bond has been executed.

Well, but these declaration forms appear to have been signed by you after the payment slips had been signed. Was that an oversight ?—Quite through an oversight.

Mr. Frere : But is it a fact, Mr. Sterndale, that it is customary for you to look through the papers when the declaration form is brought to you to sign ?

Witness : No, if I always did so, I would never get through my work.

Mr. Frere : I desired that explanation, your Worship, as it seems to cast a slur on Mr. Sterndale.

His Worship : There is not the slightest intention to cast a slur on any body. But in fairness to the accused I must get at these facts. Since when has the head-accountant ceased to sign pay-silps ?

Witness : He has never ceased to do so. He signs all that are brought before him, and those he has not signed, have been purposely withheld from him. It is difficult to say who has prescribed the rules relating to the preparation, and execution of pay slips as they have been in force now these 15 or 20 years.

I ask your particular attention to the following question as it is one of exceptional importance. Is the practice of making these slips payable to peons or servants in your department, authorised by any standing rule ?

Witness : There is no standing rule that I am aware of. It is mere custom.

In the absence of a rule, what is the authority for the practice ?

There is no authority beyond it being the general practice.

But in the absence of rule is practice justifiable ?—I think so. It has existed for many years.

The practice being what you state, do you consider that Thomas was duly entrusted with property ?—I certainly do.

Can you give me any sort of idea why these pay-slips have been so paid to the peons and Thomas?

Mr. Frere : With due deference to your Worship, I would suggest asking, if there is any other practice except paying Thomas or the peons.

His Worship : Yes, that puts it very clearly. I'm glad you suggested it.

Witness : No, it is the invariable practice.

His Worship : Well, after the experience you have derived in these cases, have you made any inquiries as to whether the persons entitled to it received their money in other cases.

Witness : The reason why we do not make inquiries that we are not legally bound to pay these men and they can't demand the value of their notes. It is merely given by the grace of Government, and if the claimants do not choose to carry out the formalities we can't force them. But now of course inquiries are being made, after sanction has been granted. Before we did not know that the moneys were being misappropriated.

Is it not a fact that the present frauds have been caused in your department by the omission to observe some of the principal rules of your department ?

No, I think not. All the prescribed rules have been duly observed. It is not usual or regular in the case of claims for lost notes that payment slips should be prepared for a portion only of the notes mentioned in the original application. I do not know how such an irregularity occurred. I can, of course, give you a theory of mine, which is not evidence. Of course, if there were exceptional circumstances, such as notes of different Presidencies, that would justify payment being made for any particular notes in a series.

Witnesses were then called, five in number, all employés of the Currency Office, to prove the payment to Thomas of the sum of Rs. 750, in different sums of Rs. 600, and 100, and Rs. 50, in the usual way on the production of the pay slip and sanction.

His Worship then questioned Thomas. He asked : Did you receive on account of Chundulal Ramsadass a sum of Rs. 600.

Thomas : I have been advised to reserve all I have to say till I am tried in the Sessions.

His Worship said that he was at perfect liberty to answer the questions or not. He was himself bound by law to question, and give him an opportunity of clearing up anything in the evidence that was against him.

Thomas : I reserve my statement for the Sessions.

His Worship recorded the following anwer : I have no wish to make any statement in regard to the sums I am charged with receiving. I should prefer to reserve any defence.

His Worship did not think there was any thing further to do now, but proceed to frame charge. In all his experience he had not meet a case in which the prisoner did not wish to say anything in defence. He expressed his intention of framing a charge under section 409 of the Indian Penal Code. That Thomas being entrusted with property and dominion over property, in your capacity as public servant, did commit criminal breach of trust in respect thereof, &c.

The case was then adjourned till this morning, and it was decided to proceed with the charge of forgery on Monday afternoon. Before being removed Thomas applied for a copy of exhibits, as his legal adviser had desired him to do.

His Worship remarked it would take a long time, and he did not think they would be ready by Monday. He was of course entitled to them.

Thomas thus asked for copies of the payment slips, and the extract from the pay sheet, an order for which his Worship granted.

SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

THE following further amounts have been credited to the above fund at the Bank of Bombay. Subscribers are requested to send in their contributions to the Bank as soon as possible :—

	Rs.
Hoopsing Muthooradas Lowjee, Esq.	50
Khetseydas Hurmookhrai, Esq.	50
The Honourable Pherozshah M. Mehta	50
Amount previously acknowledged	18,145
Total	18,295

NANABHOY B. JEEJEEBHOY,
For Self and Joint Hony. Secretaries.

GRAFFENBERG PILLS.

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These PILLS act with great mildness, and may be taken at any time with benefit.

They cure all forms of Malarial Disease and Fevers, and should be used to stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action. They are invaluable for Headache, Biliousness and Bowel Complaints.

RAILWAY PROGRESS IN INDIA.

REFERRING again to the Annual Administration Report of Indian Railways, we find the following references to works in progress :—

In the last Administration Report mention was made of the large number of important bridges then under construction. During the year the progress on these bridges was most satisfactory. The East Indian Railway bridge over the Hooghly, near Calcutta, and the Tirhoot Railway bridge over the Gunduck, were opened in February and March respectively. Of the two bridges being built by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Company over the Ganges, the one at Balawala is expected to be ready in May and the one at Benares in June. The bridge over the Sutlej at Ferozepore was opened on the 30th April, and that over the River Jhelum, on the Sind-Sagar Railway, early in May. The Indian Midland Railway bridge over the Jumna at Kalpi, it is hoped, will be ready about the beginning of June.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA.

Seventy-two miles of main line have been laid with the 50lb. section of rail—two miles near Sendra Station and 70 between Phalera and Bandikui. The work of replacing the girders of Choral Bridge No. 3 on the Mhow Ghat has progressed ; two spans have been successfully replaced, and the remaining one will be ready in May. At Ajmere the new station is in use. The mail trains are now all fitted with Winter's electrical apparatus ; the communication between guard and driver is very easy and simple. The connection is tested at every engine-station.

The small extension from Mehsana to Wadnagar made by his Highness the Gaekwar has been completed and opened for traffic.

It has been proposed to extend this line from Visagar to Vijapur, a distance of about 17 miles, and from Wadnagar to Kheralu, about 8 miles. The estimates, amounting to Rs. 4,80,527 and Rs. 2,50,330 respectively, are now under the consideration of the Durbar of the Baroda State.

INDIAN MIDLAND.

The Indian Midland Railway consists of—

Main Line	Bhopal to Cawnpore,	318	miles.
Branches	Jhansi to Gwalior ...	60¼	,,
	Jhansi to Manikpur..	180½	,,
	Etawa to Saugor......	47¼	,,
	Total...	606	,,

The section from Cawnpore to Chaunrah, a distance of 42 miles, was opened for traffic on 1st April 1886, and has since been worked by the East Indian Railway Company.

The state of the work on the various sections is as follows :—

From Chaunrah station to Orai the embankments and bridges have been built, and the permanent-way laid chiefly without ballast. Between Orai and Jhansi the earth-work, bridges and culverts on about 25 miles are completed, while the earthwork is practically finished on the remaining portion, and the masonry works are being actively carried on. The only bridge of importance on this length is that across the Betwa Canal, one span of 120 feet. This work is also in hand. The Kalpi Bridge consist of 10 spans of 250 feet, and on the 31st March the state of the works was as follows :—The masonry of the piers and abutments was practically complete. Six spans of bridgework had been erected, four of these completed with roadway, &c. The seventh span was about one-half finished, and staging was being erected for another span.

The cutting on the length between Jansi and Lalitpur are nearly finished and about three-quarters of the earth-work in the embankments are completed. The masionry of the Betwa Bridge 9 spans of 150 feet commenced last year, is about half finished, and satisfactory progress is being made with the masonry of all the other bridges. The collection of ballast is in hand and about 10 miles of bottom ballast has been stacked along the line.

The heavy cuttings and embankments in the approaches to Narain Bridge are making good progress. All other earthwork has been pushed on actively during the past working season, and may be said to be nearly finished. The Bhima and Narian Bridges, 4 spans of 150 feet each, are progressing satisfactorily and work at all the major bridges and at several minor ones is in active progress. A little ballast has been collected.

Rails are laid upon bottom ballast upon 18 miles of the line out of Bhopal. The four stagings for erecting the Betwa Bridge girders are ready, so that when the rails reach the bridge the girders will be rapidly put together. The earthwork of this length will probably be finished before June next. The foundations of the Nowan Bridge, 8 spans of 60 feet, have been laid, and work is in active progress throughout the Division.

Considerable progress has been made with the banks and cuttings generally on the Jhansi Gwalior Branch, and especially with the excavation of the large cutting about 60 feet deep, in the Antri Pass. Four piers of the Sind Bridge have been built to a height of 35 feet above the bed of the river, the masonry of the south abutment has been carried up about 10 feet, and the foundations of the remaining piers and north abutment are being opened out ; several minor bridges and culverts have been completed, and a considerable quantity of ballast has been collected along the line.

The earthwork on the Mau Division on the Jhansi-Manikpur branch is practically completed, the only remaining portion being the gaps at culverts and bridges, the approaches to the Dussan Bridge, and a piece of rock-cutting in the approach to the Betwa Bridge. The masonry of the Betwa Bridge which consists of 13 spans of 150 feet and one span of 60 feet and with piers 90 feet above low water has been actively pushed forward during the working season. Seven piers may be said to be finished, as the bed stones are now being fixed in the proper places. Three piers require about 8 feet and 2 piers, about 12 feet more of masonry to complete them, while 28 feet masonry is required upon the east abutment. The Dussan Bridge also is well in hand, and it is expected that all the piers will be completed before the rains set in. Of minor bridges and culverts a considerable number have been completed, and it may be said that the line to Mau Rauipur, a distance of 39 miles from Jhansi, with the exception of the Burwau Nala Bridge, is practically completed, while the whole of the remaining masonry is in hand. A large quantity of ballast has been collected along the line.

In the Banda division of the Jhansi-Manikpur Branch also the earthwork is practically finished. Masonry is being executed at 76 culverts and minor bridges, and about one-fifth of the whole quantity had been completed. The Ken Bridge will be finishes before the rains. A considerable quantity of ballast has been collected.

The works on the Kirwi Division of the Jhansi-Manikpur Branch are heavy, and very little had been done to the heavy cuttings and banks before the Company took over the works. Good progress has been made during the past season, and the heavy banks of stone in the approach to the Manikpur station have been actively pushed forward. Considerable progress has been made with the culverts and the bridges, and it is hoped that platelaying on the length to Kirwi will be began in June and completed in August. so that the girders for the large bridges between Banda and Kirwi may be led out in October and erected during next cold season, A considerable quantity of ballast has been collected.

A small survey party is at present engaged in improving the original alignment, and when staff is available the works on this length will be taken in hand.

The site for the Jhansi station was determined in July 1886, and the necessary land has since been acquired. The desirability of acquiring the village of New Jhansi is now under discussion. The approaches to the Jhansi station and the necessary levelling operations for buildings are well in hand. The up and down platform walls have been built and are ready for copings. Quarters for officers, drivers, guards, &c., are under construction. The Sipri Road bridge will be ready by July next. A start has also been made with the Pahooj dam, which is to store up water for supplying the engines and workshops at the railway station. The reservoir is situated about 4 miles from Jhansi.

Large quantities of permanent-way, bridge-work and station-machinery have been received at Bhopal and Manikpur.

NAGPUR-BENGAL.

All construction works were suspended during the year and expenditure confined to the purchase of land and what was necessary for the safe custody of stores.

The construction of the new bridge, Nagpur-Chhattisgarh, over the Kanhan river, suitable for the broad gauge commenced in 1884. It is now approaching completion and will, it is hoped, be ready for traffic in May 1887.

This company has been formed under the supervision and with the support of the Secretary of State for India for the purpose of carrying out a contract with him, by which the company takes over the existing Nagpur-Chhattisgarh Railway from Nagpur to Nandgaon (149 miles), converts it to broad gauge, and constructs other lines, embracing in all a system of railways, 784 miles in length. These Railways will be on the Indian standard gauge, of 5 feet 6 inches, and will extend from near Sitarampore on the East Indian Railway, about 138 miles from Calcutta, to Nagpur, the North-Eastern terminus of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 520 miles from Bombay, with a branch (191 miles) northwards from Bilaspur to the Umaria Coal Mines, where it joins the existing line between Umaria and Katni, a station on the Jubbulpore branch of the East Indian Railway. The contract contemplates the Umaria and Katni line being also taken over by the company.

By the construction of the main line of this Railway, a new direct route will be opened up between Calcutta and Bombay, effecting a saving in distance of about 120 miles. This, however, is not considered the chief advantage likely to result from the proposed Railway, for its greatest value and the source from which its largest receipts are looked for will be the opening out of an immense territory in the Central Provinces which has hitherto been inaccessible to external trade, and the providing of an outlet for the produce of the great wheat and seed producing country of Chhattisgarh to the two ports, Calcutta and Bombay.

The branch, 161 miles to Umaria, possesses a double value in being a connection between the main line and a valuable coalfield, and also in affording by the line thence to Katni communication with the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula and Indian Midland Railway systems, which will prove of inestimable importance in placing the produce of Chhattisgarh within reach of Central and North-West India.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

DIVINE SERVICES.

THIRD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JUNE 26.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral)—Hymns 317, 320 and 107.
4-45 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay.—Hymns 12 and 285.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimitis—Garrett in F.
Anthem—"The grace of God that bringeth Salvation."—Barnby.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.

Thursday, June 30.

7-15 a.m.—Usual Celebration.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION, ESPLANADE, FOR HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 1, 447 and 317.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon—Hymns 269, 285 and 259.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

Parade Service, Jubilee.
7 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.—Special Psalms 20 and 150—Hymns 166 (1) and 165—National Anthem.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 185, 160 and 28 (2).

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 7 and 332.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 296, 267 and 214.

Wednesday, June 29.

6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.

4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 166, 379 and 392.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Service, Litany and Sermon.—Hymns 290, 261 and 222.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon.—Hymns 274 370 and 20.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist, Choral and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Children's Service, Choral and Sermon.
6 p.m.—Evensong, Choral and Sermon.

Wednesday, June 29, St. Peter's festival.

6 a.m. and 7 p.m.—Holy Eucharist.

Thursday, June 30.

6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Collection for the choir.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parell.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Hymns 71, 1st tune ; 210 ; 61, 2nd tune ; and 242.

WESLEYAN METHODIST SERVICES.

Colaba Causeway.

7 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Mr. J. J. Staples.
4 p.m.—Sunday School.

Parel Road, Byculla.

9 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Mr. S. Young.
4 p.m.—Sunday School.
Cordial invitation to all.

ST. NICHOLAS (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH.

11 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s. s. Rockcliffe in the Prince's Dock on Sunday morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Darien, 1,779 tons, Captain A L Harrell sailed yesterday, for Havre, laden with a general cargo and with one passenger, Mr Alexander Smith, on board.

THE B I S N steamer Africa 1,017 tons, Captain J Couper, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta. Mrs E Braganza and 29 deck passengers, have gone with her for Marmagoa.

THE steamer Clan Murray, Captain E Worfolk, which arrived in Bombay on Thursday evening, brought a general cargo and the following passengers from Liverpool (May 27) :—Mr Uphill, Mr Vinhall and Mr Belham.

THE B I S N Cos' steamer Arabia, sailed, yesterday, under Captain C R Kendall, for Karachi. She has on board a general cargo and the following passengers :—Signaller H Jones, Signaller W Hoggerf, wife, four children, one infant, one servant and one deck passenger, all for Kurrachi.

ARRIVAL OF THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. NUBIA.

THE Anchor Line s. s. Nubia, J. G. Knox, Commander, from Glasgow, May 24th, Liverpool May 29th, Gibraltar June 3rd, and Suez June 12th, arrived in the harbour, all well, at 9 a.m. yesterday morning, with a general cargo, and the under-mentioned passengers :—

Mrs. H. F. Gilchrist.	Miss May Nicker.
Miss Onslow.	Master Harry Nicker, and Nurse.
Captain Shaw.	Mr. Thomson.
Mrs. Sorabji	Also one second class, and three Ayahs.
Dr. A. Marsden.	
Miss Eva Nicker.	
Miss Ada Nicker.	

Fine weather was experienced until reaching the Gulf of Aden, thence a moderate monsoon into port.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

24TH JUNE, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Titania	2911	Merns	A	J. Jannie.
,, Persia	2317	Hutchinson	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Khedive		Loggins	C	P. & O. Co.
,, Geelong	11[illegible]9	Creecy	D	P. & O. Co.
,, Rochliff	1497	J. L. Baxter	E	C. Edaljee.
,, Darien	1680	A. Hurrell	F	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Clan Forbes.	1591	White	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Draco	1112	J. Douglas	H J	F. Muir & Co.
,, Kangra	1166	Ingram	K	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, Federation	1578	R. Pinkham	L	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, M. Hall	2646	C. Barnes	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, Congo	1422	S. Green	N	Captain.
,, Darwin	1080	R. Williams	O	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Kt. Errant	2286	McGill	P	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Cuba	1373	[illegible]	Q	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Etna	1478	Brearson	Ibis	Noonan P. Dewji
,, Lord Charlemont	2055	Bocquet	Off Side	W. & A. Graham & Co.
Ship Ardencraig	2071	Humphries		Walsh Lovett & Co.
S.S. Manitoba	..	J. G. Hawsagar		F. Muir & Co.
,, Ellora	1471	J. Gellert		B. I. S. N. Co.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
23	Clan Murray (s)	Worfolk	Liverpool, May 27.
24	Nubia (s)	Knox	Liverpool, May 29.
	Lalpoora (s)	Jones	Calcutta, June 3.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
24	Arabia (s)	Kindall	Karachi.
	Darien (s)	Hurrell	Havre.
	Africa (s)	Couper	Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels were cleared out yesterday :—
Steamer Etna, Brorson, for London.
Barque E. Reed, Fulton, for Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered outwards yesterday :—
Steamer Nubia, for Glasgow, Marseilles, &c.
,, Clan Murray, for Aden, Perim and Antwerp.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURE.

June 20.—Steamer Hi[illegible]

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June
17 Armen[illegible]
18 [illegible]

DEPARTURES.

June
17 [illegible]

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

St Regulus (s), 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Ewart Latham and Co; 4,760 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

Persia (s), 1,400 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co; 875 cwts myrabolums, K Lukmidas and Co.

Esther Roy (s), 1,000 cwts bone-meal, M Jamal.

Merton Hall (s), 203 bales cotton, A Aly; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 125 bales cotton, The Moffusil Co; 3,154 cwts wheat, The Bombay Co; 200 bales wool, and 25 bales gunny rags, Nursee Khatao.

FOR NEW YORK.

Persia (s), 10 bales skins, D Merwanji and Co; 5 cases Indian screens, Warden and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Tarpeia (s), 20,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Etna (s), 100 bales cotton, Breul and Co; 125 cwts ginger, M Moolji; 62 cwts deer horns, D Josoobali.

Clyde (s), 500 cwts linseed, G Mottee and Co; 7,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

Kangra (s), 1,005 cwts myrabolums, H Gokaldas; 5,500 cwts wheat, Toussaint and Boutillier; 1,500 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Forbes (s), 375 cwts groundnuts, L Dreyfus and Co.

Federation (s), 1,000 cwts wheat, and 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Sacrobosco (s), 34,000 cwts wheat, Toussaint and Boutillier.

FOR ANTWERP.

St Oswald (s), 10,000 cwts poppy seed, Ralli Bros; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Punnett and Co; 7,964 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co.

Manitoba (s), 110 cwts poppy seed, Volkart Bros.

Wivenhoe (s), 50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

Cy of Philadelphia (s), 250 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Darien (s), 594 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co.

Kt. Errant (s), 200 cwts rapeseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 100 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co.

Congo (s), 19,100 cwts wheat, F Masotty and Co.

FOR BORDEAUX.

Teelin Head (s), 20,000 cwts wheat, The Bombay Co, Ld.

FOR TRIESTE.

Nizam (s), 165 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 110 bales cotton, Breul and Co.

Titania (s), 330 bales cotton, Punnett and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Grey Stoke (s), 2,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Germania (s), 2,000 cwts wheat, and, 3,330 cwts linseed, Toussaint and Boutillier; 2,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

Worsley Hall (s), 50 bales cotton, F Masotty and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Tyabji and Co.

Manitoba (s), 1,000 cwts wheat, Tyabji and Co.

FOR TORRE DEL ANNUNZIATA.

Darwin (s), 430 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khedive (s), 80 chests opium, N J Abhram; 13 chests opium, Jeewanji Norosji; 74 chests opium, C Ebhram, 13 chests opium, F N Postwalla; 9 cwts ivory, J Peerbhai and Co; 17 chests opium, Tharia Topen.

Geelong (s), 50 bales twist, J Peerbhai and Co; 50 bales twist, Tatta and Co; 151 cwts cloves &c, Y L Hingkee; 150 bales twtr, E Noordin and Co; 100 bales cotton, H E Ellias and Co.

Deccan (s), 100 bales cotton, D Deepchund; 150 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 213 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Khedive (s), 44 chests opium, N J Abhram; 29 chests opium, E J Abhram; 75 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co; 17 chests opium, Tharia Topen.

Deccan (s), 160 bales twist, S Abhram; 262 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—JUNE 18.

Savile, Lt, Mad, 2nd Midx on privilege leave, from Kamptee.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 21.

Savile, Lt.,Mad, 2nd Midx Regt, on privilege leave, to England.

JUNE 24.

Searle, Lt,-Bo, 12th B I, on leave, to Poona.

Collingwood, Lt-Col, Bo, 2nd Gloster. Regt, to rejoin, to Ahmednagar.

THE QUEEN OF HAWAII.

QUEEN KAPIOLANI, of Hawaii, who has been visiting America, has just arrived in England, accompanied by Princess Lydia Liliuokalani, Lieutenant-General the Hon. John O. Dominis, the Hon. Curtis P. Iaukea, Colonel J. H. Boyd, of his Majesty's staff, and the Hon. H. A. P. Carter, Minister of the Hawaiian Islands at Washington. The Queen is fifty-three years of age, and was married about a quarter of a century ago, her husband, Kalakaua, being then one of the nobles of the kingdom who held responsible positions by virtue of his descent from an ancient line. Ten years after the marriage Kalakaua was chosen King of the Hawaiian Islands by the Legislature, and after receiving the Crown he dignified his consort by crowning her and proclaiming "her Majesty the Queen." She descended from a line of principal chiefs in the island of Kanai. Queen Kapiolani is credited with being endowed with loveable traits of character, and an amiable disposition. Her interest and efforts extend to her people, and in this respect she has been conspicuous, and much resembles her predecessor, Queen Emma, whose memory is revered. The present Queen has been instrumental, in conjunction with her husband, in founding a home for that unfortunate class, the lepers of Honolulu. Through the erection of this hospital and other instrumentalities, much has been accomplished by her Majesty for the amelioration of these lepers. The Queen is a member of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, in Honolulu.

The Queen receives her name "Kapiolani," says an American contemporary, from an ancestress of noble rank, high Christian character, and one of the world's heroines. At the time of the arrival of the American missionaries at the islands in 1820, Kapiolani was a personage of distinguished rank, but dissolute, intemperate, and a heathen. Under the influence of the missionaries she was soon interested in their teachings, and came to be a devoted disciple and a very active participator in all that was done for her people. One of the most terrible superstitions that ever oppressed a people was that of the dread goddess "Pele," whose home, it was imagined, was in the awful gulf of the great volcano, the largest open active volcano of the world. Wherever there were the marks of lava on the islands of the group, there were the signs of her dreaded presence. Realizing the terrible weight of this burden of superstitious belief upon her people, she resolved to do what she could to disenchant their minds, and remove this most abject fear of the revengeful deity whose abode they never passed without terror and the offering of sacrifice. Kapiolani announced her intention of proceeding to the house of Pele, and there performing acts of religious worship to the one true God. Her husband and friends and followers endeavoured to dissuade her, but she was firm. Proceeding on foot over the rough lava road, most difficult to travel, the party at last approached the vast pit in which lay the great fiery lake of molten rock. The strong sulphur gases enveloped them, and the ground was shaken with the pent-up forces of the volcano. It was a place of awful sublimity and grandeur. The intrepid woman, impelled by a loyal devotion to the one Jehovah, whom she had accepted as the God of nature, advanced to the crater. Here she was met by one who had for long years acted the part of a priestess of Pele, uttering strange unintelligible sounds, and a jargon of words that, to the frightened people who passed that way, were of terrible import. She warned Kapiolani away under pain of the displeasure of the dread goddess, and even of destruction, exhibiting, as she claimed, her credentials to attest her mission. Kapiolani waved her aside and, disregarding all warnings, approached the fearful brink. Halting where the eyes of all could take in the scene that lay before them from the grand summit of Mauna Loa, 14,000ft. in high air, to the vast gulf that lay at their feet a thousand feet deep, with her company of adherents and a devoted missionary who had come to meet her, she descended still lower into the crater, and then, amid some of the most terribly grand of all natural phenomena, she threw stones in the seething roaring lava lake below her, and calmly addressed her people "Jehovah is God. He made these fires. Pele is no god. Have no fear of her, and dare her to do her worst. If she overpowers me, then she is God; if not Jehovah is God, and you must serve him." Then, raising her voice in a hymn, she knelt in prayer.

Her Royal Highness Princess Lydia Liliuokalani, heir-apparent to the throne, is sister to the King. She was born in Honolulu, September 2, 1838. According to a custom among the high chiefs of the country, she was taken at birth from her mother's side to be the adopted child of Paki and Konia, two of the noblest blood among the island chiefs. The Princess received the advantages of education at the Royal school, in company with those who afterwards came to the throne as Kamehameha IV. and V. and King William I. It was here she met as a schoolmate a young man, born in Massachusetts, to whom she was married in after years—September 16, 1862. The Princess possesses the general amiable traits of disposition that are characteristic of her people. She has received a very good English education, and appears at ease in society. In April, 1877, on the departure of the King on his tour around the world, the Princess was proclaimed heir-apparent, and assumed the head of the Government as Regent during the King's absence, with much credit to herself and satisfaction of the people. Her Royal Highness is quite an amateur musician, and has composed [illegible] the national hymn, and arranged several [illegible] have become very popular. The best known, [illegible] "Aloha oe" ("Love to you"). She has [illegible] a leader in the church music of the old [illegible] Church of Honolulu, wherever her influence [illegible] have been conspicuous. [illegible] ant-General the Hon. John O. Dominis is the [illegible] the Princess. Educated with the Royal [illegible] to assume the important stations [illegible] it was [illegible] that General Dominis should receive from his [illegible] panions and friends evidences of their confid[illegible] has held many high positions in the State, [illegible] confidential relations with the several [illegible] that have held the throne. He is now [illegible] the forces of the kingdom. He accompanied the King on his tour. The Hon. Curtis P. Iaukea, a member of his Majesty's staff and Royal Chamberlain (with his wife), is attached to her Majesty's suite. Colonel Iaukea was the King's representative at the coronation of the Tzar of Russia, and has had the advantage of education and travel. Colonel J. H. Boyd, also of his Majesty's staff, is also attached to the suite.

THE NORTH SEA AND BALTIC CANAL.

AN interesting ceremony has taken place at Holtenau, near Kiel, where the German Emperor has laid the foundation-stone of a lock, which is the commencement of a long contemplated and important work, viz., the construction of a canal between the Baltic and North Sea. The cost of this undertaking—which is admitted to be mainly for war purposes, although in time of peace it will be opened to the commerce of all nations—is estimated at 156,000,000 marks, of which Prussia pays 50,000,000 apart from her quota of the balance. As to the value of the canal for defensive purposes, it is pointed out by a correspondent of the *Times* that the chief stations of the German navy are Kiel and Wilhelmshaven, on the Baltic and North Seas respectively; and for the purposes of mere coast defence it must be pretty equally divided between these two bases of operation. At present it has no certain means of co-operating, for a blockading squadron might seal up the Sound against all ingress from Wilhelmshaven, or egress from Kiel; but if the German ironclads at the latter port could steam through Schleswig-Holstein into the Elbe, or *vice versa*, then the blockaders would have to double the number of their vessels or run the risk of being out-manoeuvred and discomfited. The only apparent drawback to its utility in this respect is the possibility that a very severe frost might render the canal practically useless as a waterway even for ironclads armed with ice-riving rams. But, on the other hand the probabilities are now always against winter warfare. The construction of the canal will be greatly facilitated by the fact that for a considerable portion of its length—about 61 English miles—it is to follow from the Baltic side the course of the existing Eider Canal, which will therefore only require to be deepened and widened. It has been designed with a cross-section of 196ft. 10¼in. at the level of the water, 85ft. 3½in. at the bottom, and a normal dept of water of 27ft. 10 2-3inh. The normal water cross-section of the canal will, therefore, be 3,934½ square feet, equal to six times the cross-section of the displacement of the largest mercantile steamers which may be expected to use the canal, such steamers having a draught of 19ft. 8in., at breadth of 39ft. 4½in., and a cross-section of displacement of about 658⅔ square feet. The canal, measured at the depth of the underside of the keel of these, the largest mercantile steamers frequenting the Baltic, will have a breadth of 118ft. 1in., sufficient with ordinary care to permit the passing of two vessels of the dimensions stated. The depth, 27ft. 10 2-3in., is sufficient for the largest ships of war of the German navy as at present constructed. It will thus be seen that the canal will also be big enough to allow the transit of the largest trading vessels afloat, but many merchant captains doubt whether the new Baltic route will ever be frequented by traders sufficiently to make it pay, or even to cover the annual cost of its keep, which is estimated at close on 2,000,000 marks. But, on the other hand, the contention of the Imperial Government is that the canal would be annually used by about 18,000 vessels, with a collective tonnage of 5,590,000, on which there would be imposed an average transit tax (including pilotage, towage, lighting, &c.) of about 9d. per registered ton, yielding a total revenue of 4,125,000 marks (£206,250). It is estimated that the canal will enable Baltic going or coming vessels to shorten their route by at least 237 sea miles; and this calculation is based on the distance of all ports south of the latitude of Hull to a point in the Baltic (forming the point of intersection of all sailing lines in that sea) lying between Torp, on the Swedish coast, and the Island of Rugen on the Prussian side. By reason of this curtailment of distance a sailing vessel might count on saving three days and a steamer some 22 hours on either voyage, all allowance being made for slower speed in the canal and for necessary loss of time at the locks in entering and leaving it. Be it observed that the latitude of Hull is selected as the northern limit of likely economy of time, &c., on the British side, and that, therefore, Scottish vessels would have comparatively little to gain by passing through the canal. Thus, from Leith and London to the Baltic point above-mentioned *via* the canal the distance is about 646 and 591 sea miles respectively; *via* the Sound, 730 and 830 respectively; and so the former route would only shorten the voyage of Leith vessels by 83 sea miles, of London ships by 238. From this it follows that the further south the point of a Baltic-bound vessel's departure the more would be its gain (apart from considerations of wreck risk) by using the canal. As already stated, this will be about 53 sea miles (61 English statue miles) in length, its passage taking 10 hours (roughly), at a speed of 5·3 knots. The ships that will most profit by it are naturally those from Dutch and German North Sea ports—the gain in time to an Elbe vessel, for example, being about double that accruing to a Thames steamer. A vessel from Hamburg will shorten its voyage to Cronstadt, say, by 424 sea miles, from Bremerhaven by 322, and from Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Antwerp by 236. In point of time the canal will shorten sea routes as follows:—from Hamburg to the Baltic, 44·91 hours; from Bremerhaven, 32·53 hours; from Emden, 27·69 hours; Amsterdam, 22·12 hours; Rotterdam, 22·11 hours; Antwerp, 22·12 hours; Dunkirk, 22·35 hours; London, 22·36 hours; Hull, 15·32 hours; Hartlepool, 8·05; hours; Newcastle, 6·36 hours; Leith, 3·57 hours. It is also calculated that, apart from this saving of time, shippers will be induced to avail themselves of the new canal route in order to obviate the contrary winds which often detain them in the Sound, as also to gain a reduction on insurance premiums, escape pilot and harbour of refuge dues, and gain increased interest by the speedier delivery of their cargoes. On the other hand, the Imperial Government will take care that the transit tax (including pilotage, towage, &c.) shall not be so high as to countervail all the pecuniary advantages accruing to vessels from their selection of the canal route.

ATTEMPT TO SHOOT MR. O'BRIEN.

MR. O'BRIEN, M. P., had some exciting experiences during his visit to Canada. At Hamilton, Ontario, an attempt was made to shoot him. On May 23, he addressed a great meeting at the Palace Rink, and on the way back to the Royal Hotel, where he was staying, an attempt was made to shoot him. The following account of the incident appears in the *New York World*. In the carriage, which was a covered one, besides Mr. O'Brien, were Messrs. McMahon and Roche, of the local branch of the National League, and Dennis Kilbride. On the driver's seat where John Nelson, who held the reins, and T. P. O'Brien. As they whipped up the horses and faced for the hotel, a crowd suddenly appeared, which proved unfriendly, for no sooner had Mr. O'Brien and his friends taken their places than they set up the usual hissing and groaning which proved to be a signal to a group of five men who lurked around the market building, in Market Square. The men who hissed and groaned followed the carriage, and as it wheeled into Market Square there was a sudden click, the horses pranced and a flash of light suddenly overspread a group of buildings where the men lurked. The reins dropped out of John Nelson's hands, and with the exclamation, "Oh, my God, I'm shot!" he fell forward on the seat.

Mr. O'Brien stretched forward to look out, and as he did so a ball whisked by his face and passed through the opposite window without harming anybody.

T. P. O'Brien, Nelson's companion, who had been amazed and dazed, now grasped the reins and lashed the horses through the square into James-street and down to the hotel. Here there was another hostile crowd, who again hooted as the party within tried to open the door, but could not. Mr McMahon jumped over the door, and, drawing a revolver, held the crowd at bay, while Mr O'Brien and his friends were making their exit from the carriage also in the same uncomfortable way. As the party stepped into the corridor of the hotel a volley of rotten eggs was hurled at them, but no one was hit. Chief Constable McKinnon and his men then rushed up when all was over; but their assistance would have been valuable at the proper time.

At the meeting at the Palace Rink, Mr O'Brien in response to an address of welcome, asked indulgence for himself, because he did not pretend to be "more than flesh and blood, and flesh and blood unfortunately are not proof against the argument of having stones and bludgeons, the only argument which Lord Lansdowne's admirers have addressed to us. The necessity for speaking, however, is practically over, for I claim here to-night that our charges against Lord Lansdowne are proved up to the hilt. They are no longer seriously disputed. The feeling is sinking deeply into the Canadian mind that Lord Lansdowne is perpetrating cruel and inhuman deeds in Ireland and cannot deny it, and that feeling is deepening into indignation and disgust that Lord Lansdowne should have, I will not say accepted as his defenders, but should not have uttered one word to repudiate as his defenders the men who within the past week have done their worst to stain the soil of Canada with our blood—our only crime being that we have attempted to save 500 suffering human creatures in Ireland from destruction at the hands of the Governor-General of the Canadian people."

ANGLO-TURKISH CONVENTION.

La Republique Francaise writes:—We can very well declare that a French Minister will never give his assent to a treaty which does not establish, either in fact or by right, the absolute neutrality of Egypt under the suzerainty of the Sultan. As an administrative measure, he might have resigned himself to a prolongation of the occupation for one year, even for two years if they like; he might go even so far as to recognise that the English alone, with the Sultan, have the right to land their troops at Alexandria should trouble arise during the third year; but in this case it ought to be clearly declared that this new occupation takes place in pursuance of a former mandate of Europe, and only for a very limited time. At the expiration of the third year Europe will have not only the right to decide if an intervention is necessary, but to designate the Power or Powers entrusted with it. To solemnly place the inviolability of Egypt under the guarantee of Europe means nothing, or it may mean that Europe exercises over Egypt a collective protectorate, any special Power excluded. If the English do not care for this collective protectorate they must give up any idea of making us sign any treaty. In this case they will remain in Egypt, but they will remain as at present without any legitimate title, and therefore at their own risk. Will this suit them?

THE TITHE WAR IN WALES.

THE agitation against the payment of tithes in Wales is increasing. A correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on May 27th, gives the following account of an attempt to affect tithe-rates at Meifod, in Denbighshire;

A force of 110 police drafted from Shropshire, Denbighshire, Flintshire, and Montgomeryshire, under the command of Chief-constable Danily, Montgomeryshire Superintendent Ellis, Welshpool; and Superintendent Caswell, Church Stretton, were organized at Welshpool last night, leaving for the disturbed district at 6 o'clock this morning. In addition to this force, a strong staff of constabulary were stationed in the Meifod Valley, and patrolled the district all night, the baliffs, too, being in pursuit of the distrained stock. About 70 special constables were sworn for duty at the farms at 8 o'clock this morning, bringing up the total strength of police to about 250. Chief-constable Danily and his staff arrived at Newbridge, Meifod, in brakes and coaches at a quarter-past 8 o'clock, and were received by loud groans from a crowd which had collected on the bridge. The police were marshalled five deep to Upper Hall farmstead, a mile distant. Large gangs of farm labourers armed with sticks marched before and behind, hooting the police all along the route. Previous to the arrival of the constables the representatives of Christ Church College had received an intimation from Messrs. Minshall and Parry Jones, of Oswestry, the Farmers' Counsel, objecting to the sales on the ground that notices of distraint had expired several days. At Upper Hall a crowd of several hundred men, women, and youths speedily assembled, and set up deafening cries for fully a quarter of an hour without cessation, the police standing double file before the hall door. Mr. Macdonald, representing a firm of solicitors at Oxford, acting on behalf of the College, eventually stepped from the rank of the police and sought out the farmer, Mr. Jones, and held conference with him. Loud groans still being raised by the crowd, the Rev. Mr. Griffiths, Calvinistic Methodist minister, Meifod, then stood upon a fence and begged the mass to be quiet while the negotiations were proceeding. He advised them to be peaceable, to refrain from making any attack on the police, for they were with them on this question in their hearts—(cheers)—and had been compelled to come there to put an unjust law into force. (Loud cheers.) He then gave out several verses of a favourite Welsh melody, "Ding Dong Bell," which was taken up lustily by the throng. In the meantime, the negotiations continued between Mr. Macdonald and the farmer. Mr. Howell Gee, Denbigh, the general secretary of the Anti-Tithe League for the Principality, however stepped in and a very animated discussion ensued. Mr. Macdonald, who was hustled about a good deal by the crowd, stated that the cows had been sold by private treaty for 10*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, but would be restored to Mr. Jones if he would pay that amount. Mr. Jones contended that the tithe due was only 4*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*, and he required ten per cent. reduction on that. Eventually, after much disputation, he paid the first-named amount and the police were marshalled to the Lower Hall farmstead, occupied by Mr. Richards.

The crowd had now increased to a throng of fifteen hundred, visitors and sympathisers having arrived in brakes, coaches, and traps from the surrounding districts and from Llanerfyl, Llanfyllin, Lanfair, Llanrhaiadr, Llansilin, and other distant places. Shrieks and yells were set up which resounded through the valley for miles. At Lower Hall the throng fixed themselves to the left on an embankment in close juxtaposition to the building. The police marched them through the farmyard near to the hall-door, where the crowd impeded their progress, and would not give way. The force were commanded to charge, and a scene of wild confusion followed. The crowd, being on elevated ground, were heavier than the police, and forced them back, with the result that the ranks were broken, and a hand-to-hand scuffle ensued for some minutes. The constables seized one man armed, who carried a stout stick, and hurled him down. This greatly excited the crowd, and a Manaron farmer, mounted on horseback, plunged into the midst of the constables, who immediately clutched the horse, and tore the rider from its back. The police were pelted with rotten eggs, and a scene of great animation prevailed for some time. A shower of rain, however, descended, and had the effect of cooling the ardour of the combatants.

An amusing incident then occurred. A large box of cakes and sandwiches was carried from the hall, and the contents were thrown over the heads of the policeman to the labourers who had engaged so vigorously in the conflict.—The Rev. E. Griffiths, from a pedestal, read a long letter from an eminent authority in Wales, whose name he declared he would not at that moment divulge. He cordially sympathised with the farmers, who were very ready to pay their tithes if a just and fair reduction were made (Great cheering.)—Mr. Theodore, a Llanfair farmer rose and said Mr. Richards wished him to announce that he was still willing to pay the tithe if 10 per cent. abatement was granted, and he would produce the money at once. (Loud cries).—The Rev. E. Griffiths said that that gathering looked to him very much like the funeral of the Established Church. (Loud laughter and cheers.) This news would flash througout the principality, and its effects would soon be seen in the disestalishment of the Welsh Church. (Cheers.)—Addresses were delivered by several members of the Anti-Tithe League, amongst the speakers being Mr. Watkins, of the Moat, who had recently received notice from his landlord to evict him from the farm he had occupied thirty-eight years, because he had joined the league.—The Rev. E. Griffiths said it was a great shame that for the few pence which Christ Church would loose by the remission they should send two hundred police to endanger the lives of people and inflict a great burden upon the ratepayers (Cries of "Shame!" and loud cheers.) Lusty cheers were afterwards raised for Mr. Richards, and as Mr. Macdonald still declined to make any concession the police were marshalled off to their coaches and vacated the district. The crowd had by this time enlarged to thousands, and cried and hooted themselves hoarse as the police entered their vehicles and left the neighbourhood for Welshpool. It was feared that a serious riot might ensue if the sales were persisted in.

An extraordinary scene took place during the day between Llangwm and Corwen. Mwrog, the Rhyl auctioneer who conducted the tithe sales at Llangwm on Wednesday, was making his way over the hills in a trap with others, to renew the sales at Meifod, when he was overtaken by an immense crowd. The conveyance was wrecked, one of the occupants had his shoulder thrown out, and the others were more or less seriously injured. Mwrog was seized by the excited crowd, and was roughly handled. He struggled furiously, but to no purpose. He was stripped of his coat, which was afterwards turned wrong side out and replaced on his back. He was then compelled to walk the streets of Corwen in that fashion, and to sign a declaration that he would never again visit that district in the capacity of an auctioneer.

COLLIERY DISASTER IN SCOTLAND.

ONE of the most serious colliery explosions which has occurred in Scotland for years, and which has been attended by great loss of life, occurred on Saturday, May 28, at the Udston Pit, High Blantyre, which adjoins the Dixon Pit, where 220 men were killed by an explosion nine or ten years ago. Early accounts put the loss of life at nearly 200. Happily this estimate has been considerably reduced by the courageous energy of rescue parties.

The explosion was made known on the surface by a loud report, followed by the issue of flames, which set fire to the pit framework. The up and down cast shafts of No. 1 pit and the down cast of No. 2 pit, were simultaneously blocked by the cages working in them getting jammed. In No. 2 up-cast shaft three men were on the cage. On examining the shaft it was found to be only partially jammed, and after some difficulty, the opposite descending cage being stuck, it was wound to the surface. One of the occupants, a lad called James M'Gorky, aged 17, was dead, and the two others were slightly injured. Mr. M'Gavin, colliery manager, was on the spot, and took steps to communicate with the workings. The slides of the shaft were found to be broken at intervals. At 30 fathoms down a man who had climbed from the bottom was found, while three others were found lower down. At a distance of 118 fathoms from the surface the rescuers found 45 men, who were wound to the top, all more or less suffering from after-damp and nervous shock. Their experiences had been varied, according to the height and distance of their working places from the main air course.

The Elles seam being cleared, attention was turned to the men in the main or middle seam, 66 in number. Their shouts were heard, but the buntings and cage slides being broken they could not be got at. The work of repairing the damage was very tedious, and the exploring parties were obliged to wait for its completion before they could proceed. In the main coal seam 37 men were rescued alive, and four were found dead near the seam.

After the bottom was reached, which was not until late in the day, access was found to be barred by falls and *debris* of broken hutches, Mr. Gilchrist, the manager, and Messrs. Earnock and Park, managers of neighbouring collieries, penetrated to the lamp cabin and rescued Alexander M'Lean, though he was dreadfully burned about the head, face, and hands, and the dead body of a man unidentified was found alongside. Relays of experienced colliery managers were at work restoring the roads and air-ways. On Sunday afternoon 30 bodies, in an unrecognisable condition, were brought to the surface. Immense crowds of people, gathered from miles around were present at the pit's mouth. The terrible character of the explosion is shown by the fact that some bodies which have been recovered have the arms and legs blown away. The total number of dead bodies recovered is 62, and 12 others still remain in the workings.

One of the survivors rescued from the Elles seam stated that he heard the explosion, but remained in the pit for an hour thinking there was no danger. He sent his boy to the bottom of the shaft, and was told all had gone up the pit. When leaving he felt choke-damp, but was worse at the pit head, where he awaited the fate of his son in the splint seam. Alexander M'Lean, a boy, said that when in the Elles seam he heard men shouting in the main coal bottom, and cried down to them to see if the men in the splint coal or downmost bottom were there and alive. He was specially anxious because he had an uncle and cousin in the bottom. An answer was given from the main bottom, but he could not distinguish what had been said because the lads in the bottom were crying and sobbing, thinking they would never get up.

The origin of the explosion is unknown, but smoking by some of the miners is suspected. It is expected that the Government will institute an official inquiry, as was done after the great explosion in October, 1877. A public subscription will be opened for the relief of necessitous relatives, and it is possible some of the money of the last explosion fund will be available. The Queen has sent a message of sympathy with the sufferers.

CONSPIRACIES IN THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

No wonder that when a military conspiracy is discovered in the heart of Russia it is looked upon with such serious alarm on all sides. The army is the sole support of Russian autocracy: without its aid it could not last a day longer; and it is no surprise then that the Government try to conceal all the particulars of a conspiracy, and endeavour to smother its seriousness by death and prison vaults. However, the fact is undeniable that a military conspiracy was lately discovered, and, moreover, that the nature of the conspiracy was of such a character as to give reasonable alarm to the Tsar and his innumerable supporters. But the recent incident is not by any means a single instance where officers or soldiers have been implicated in conspiring against the existing order of things in Russia; in the past three years more than two hundred individuals of various military ranks have been arrested on the charge of conspiracy. These stubborn facts gave rise to various considerations among Russian people; everybody tried to explain the cause of there being so many revolutionists amongst the Russian officers; in St. Petersburg society, and in military circles, it was attributed to the smartness of the revolutionists who instigated the officers to rebellion even by the aid and influence of women; the Government, seriously alarmed at what was happening, appointed a commission of generals, ministers, and grand dukes to investigate the causes of the prevalent discontent, and those noble commissioners, oblivious of the fact of the existence of conscience and convictions, and attributing all human action to motives of selfish interest, came to the conclusion that the reason of the prevailing discontent amongst the officers was their small salary and irregularity of promotion, and therefore recommended to the Government certain measures of reform, calculated, in their opinion to quell the discontent which was spreading amongst the officers in alarming dimensions. In a word the commissioners thought it was only necessary to throw some presents to the officers, and they would at once come forward to declare their unswerving loyalty to their Emperor.

HOW MALCONTENTS ARE MADE.

Of late there have been numerous strikes in various factories, and if the strikes was at all of a serious character the military were called in, as if to prevent a disturbance threatening serious consequences; numerous arrests were freely made, patrols were established and pressure was brought to bear on the labourers to induce them to renounce their just demands. If the labourers did not keep to their holes, but assembled to consult together over the troubles they were in the military were ordered to disperse them, if not peacably, than by violence and force; whereas the employer with his company and assistant were allowed to consult to their souls content. I think everyone will agree that the officer ordered to quell the turbulent strike will if not destitute of the ordinary propensities of human curiosity, try to know more about the ins and outs of the affair, and reflect in what capacity he is figuring there. The officer by that means acquires the first lesson in political economy more distinct and lucid than in any scholastic book; he learns what *rule* capital and labour play in Russian industry; he learns that the labourer for sixteen hours daily work receives wages barely sufficient to supply him with the necessary means of livelihood, while the employer who lives at a great distance from the factory and is comparatively idle, receives several thousands a year, and lives in luxury. He learns also, that the cause of the present strike is to reduce the labourers' wages, which have already been reduced to the minimum, and that the lowering of their wages has resulted from the fact of the employer not being satisfied with the enormous profit he has already been receiving from his capital. The officer begins gradually to see that the Government only exists for the employers and the wealthy, but not for the poor and the labourers; for, almost without exception, all the forces are used to compel the working poor to put themselves at the disposal of the rich.

MALADMINISTRATION.

We have seen ourselves from the various trials how certain contractors, with the aid of the all-powerful officials, have contrived to squander the Government's money by feeding people on bread, half of which was a mixture of sand, leaving them often without necessary clothes and boots. We have seen ourselves from the admission of a captain of the first rank—Baranov—how a hundred million roubles of the Government money were employed to construct absolutely useless torpedoes and boats, the construction of which was carried on at a preternaturally heavy expenditure, and was only useful to the pockets of those connected with the Admiralty. It is ridiculous to say that this is only an exceptional incident, and that the Government is not to be blamed for it because it punishes the transgressors; such a statement could only be volunteered by a person utterly unacquainted with the ins and outs of the army and the fleet. Every officer is well aware that extortion is not an exception in the Russian administration, that there is no official of any importance in the army who does not have recourse to various secret and illegal methods; the contractors were only punished because they took more than their position justified them in taking; the Government did not venture to punish their coadjutors, who would have numbered perhaps two thousand individuals. How, again, does the Government exhibit its anxiety and care for the welfare of those millions of its strongest and healthiest subjects? The same trials gave ample proof to the impartial observer that the food supplied for the soldiers is sufficient to impair the healthiest constitution and break down the strongest organism. The trials of Drs. Bush and Skratin have again acquainted him with the class of persons to whose care is entrusted the well-being and health of the armies, and shown that the Government only take care to have in *their reports* the least number of sick people.

THE SERVANT OF THE TSAR.

The officer, on taking the oath of alliance, binds himself to serve his Tsar and his country, and the first question then to him is whether the Tsar is subordinate to the country, or the country to the Tsar? Is he obliged to serve the Tsar as a representative of his country, or his country as the property of the Tsar? On which side of the barricade should he stand when the Tsar and the country are at war with each other? If to remain faithful to his oath means to be loyal to the Tsar, he will consider then his fatherland to consist of a group of people, constituted by the Tsar, a few generals, a few officials, and numerous other exploiters, &c., &c. The mass of working men, the peasants, and the rest of the population are either excluded or turned into enemies. We think there are very few officers who will conceive the word *fatherland* in such a sense, and yet the majority of them will have to decide on which side to stand, and which half of the oath is the most important. What should the officer do who arrives at the conclusion that the country is more important than the Tsar, and that the present Government is the peoples's enemy? "Resign, take off your uniform," cry all who are careful of the honour of the uniform and all friends of the Government, "no one compels you to serve, you have entered the service voluntarily, and you must either do what you are paid to do or resign." That would undoubtedly be the best course to adopt, did the army consist of mere officers. The discontented officers would tender their resignation, form an army of their own, and fight those who were left with the Administration, and the play would end. But the difficulty lies in the fact that the remaining officers are left with a million soldiers, whose service is not optional, and who could not assert their discontent by resignation; while the officers who go over to the people's side will, of course, be prevented from organising an army of their own.

A MILITARY DESPOTISM.

The constitution of the present Russian Government is based on such a foundation that on whichever side the army is there are strength and power. However oppressive the Government may be, whatever wrongs and tyranny the people may be exposed to, they cannot shake off that terrible yoke as long as the army is not with them. Having a reliable army at their command, and a perfect mode of communication at their disposal, the Government can easily suppress every outburst of national protest, not allowing it to spread to such dimensions as to cause it to appear significant even in the eyes of the impartial spectator. They can keep the country in a state of drilled undisturbance asserting that everybody is quite contented, and that the few unavoidable wrongs that exist will be redressed in the immediate future. And that is what the Russian Government are doing at present. By extinguishing literature, by arresting all men of intelligence who assert their protests, by prohibiting the elected representatives from declaring openly their opinions and censures, by quelling with powder and shot, imprisonment and exile several peasant insurrections, they assert that everything in Russia is "quiet and contented;" that the people are satisfied, and have nothing to complain of; and that the wrongs so much talked of are pure inventions of malevolent individuals, who when caught are invariably doomed to swing, pale corpses, on the scaffolds.—*Times.*

A YEAR OF LIFEBOAT WORK.

THE Royal National Lifeboat Institution has recently published its annual report, from which we learn that in the year as many as 20 new lifeboats were placed on the coast, all of which were furnished with the latest improvements, and reports of a very gratifying description have been made, indicating that the coxswains and crews consider them far superior to the boats they superseded. Between January 1 and December 31 new stations were established at Southsea, Workington, Dornoch, Firth, and Fethard, and new lifeboats were despatched to Aberdovey, Blyth, Bude, Ilfracombe, Lytham, Maryport, Newquay (Cardiganshire), Porthoustock, Portmadoc, St. Ives, (Cornwall), Sherringham, Southport, Troom, Whithorn, Greystones, and Howth. Within the same period the the Duncannon Station was abolished, and one of the Pakefield boats was transferred to Lowestoft. At the end of 1886 the institution's fleet comprised 293 lifeboats, by the aid of which 601 lives and 33 vessels were saved during the year. Rewards were also given by the committee for the rescue of 160 persons from drowing by means of shore-boats, making a total of 761 lives saved in 12 months, and a grand total of 32,671 persons saved through the instrumentality of the society since its establishment. During the year the lifeboats were launched on service 286 times, and about 800 times for inspection and exercise. Three of the launches on service were unfortunately attended by fatal consequences, viz., at Whitehaven, Southport, and St. Anne's, the sad details of which wrung the hearts of the whole country, and produced an outburst of liberal sympathy for the widows and orphans which has rarely been equalled. Thirteen silver medals, 32 binocular glasses, 35 votes of thanks on vellum, and £6,630 4s. 11d. in cash, including grants to the widows and orphans of lifeboat men drowned on duty, were awarded by the committee in 1886 for saving life; and a further sum of £3,285 15s. 3d., was paid to the coxswains and crews for exercising the boats. The total expenditure for the year amounted to £47,066 2s. 2d., while only £43,044 13. 4d., was received in subscriptions, donations, and dividends.

THE KING OF FRENCH FEUILLETONISTS.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes the following account of an interview with Richebourg:—

"When I came to Paris" (every French writer comes to Paris), began M. Richebourg, "I was a clerk. After being in several places, I came to this Society as a bookkeeper and cashier. Then M. Dumont of the *Figaro* took me to be his secretary, and I was attached to the administration of the *Figaro* for several years. I wrote some short dramas and *contes* at this time, but never had a line in the *Figaro*. I went with M. Dumont, when he founded the *Evenement*, as secretary again, and during the war was with Gambetta both at Tours and Bordeaux as one of his secretaries. When the war was over I wrote my first long novel, and it was published in the *Petite Republique Francaise*. In 1873 I was engaged by the *Petit Journal*, and have supplied it with a story every year since."

"Do you write all your novel before it is published?"

"No, I write it as it appears, and send in the copy every day. Just now I am only two or three days ahead. La Grand'mere" which is running at present, was only begun a week or two before the first chapters were published. Here is how I go to work. Having fixed on a central idea, I commence, and write the same quantity every day. I write five hours before dejeuner, and finish my chapter after dinner. I require seven or eight hours to write the daily instalment of my feuilleton."

"Do you study specially before beginning a story?" "How study?" queried M. Richebourg. "Like Zola, for instance." "Never," he replied; "I find all my material here," tapping on his forehead. "My stories are stories of the imagination. When I begin I don't know exactly how I may continue or finish. As I go along new incidents occur to me, and I introduce new personages whom I had not thought of before. I never take any notes or rewrite my copy. I have got a splendid memory, and always remember all the outs and ins of the preceding chapters. Not only so, but I remember all the feuilletons I ever wrote as distinctly as I do the part I sent in yesterday. I have not the genius of Zola, or the literary ability of Daudet, but I know that what I write will put the women in tears and the men also. I have got the ear of the public, and that is the great thing."

That is just it. M. Richebourg knows the human heart, and can play on people's sentiments. His novels are strong in dramatic effect, and full of cleverly conceived intrigues. He has the happy knack of keeping up the interest from chapter to chapter to the end. Every novel contains materials for a play, but "I have not time to dramatize them," he says. He punishes his villains unmercifully, and makes virtue triumph in the persons of his heroes and heroines, drawn from the classes in which his readers are most numerous. A delicate sense of morality pervades his works, but the most remarkable thing is the extraordinary attachment which his readers have for him. In thousands of families his name is a household word, and he is looked upon as belonging to the family circle. His daily diet of fiction is indispensable to their happiness. This power which M. Richebourg has over his readers was strikingly shown some time after the war. The German Government, in their cruel persecution of the inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine, prohibited the introduction of all French papers. Even the *Petis Journal*, though always very moderate, was stopped. But unfortunately for the Germans there was a feuilleton by Richebourg running at the time, and the protestations and reclamations which were made against their censure soon made the conquerors change their policy. The good dames of Alsace-Lorraine did not mind being deprived of French news and politics, but to live without their feuilleton was impossible. The result was that the German Post Office authorities clipped off the feuilleton from the paper and sent it by itself to the subscribers. This went on for weeks, until the *Petit Journal* was allowed to enter intact. The incident is related by M. Victor Tissot, in his "Voyage aux Pays Annexes."

But I have said, M. Richebourg does not pretend to be an educated man, and writes on things which he understands. "Should I have occasion," he explains, "to touch on things which I do not understand I go to people who are able to put me right. For instance, if I require anything about medicine I go and see a doctor, or any points as to jurisprudence, I consult a lawyer."

"M. Marinoni (M. Marinoni is director of the *Petit Journal*) told me that he paid you 50,000 f. for every novel?" "Yes," replied M. Richebourg, "that is our agreement, but my novels are longer than most French novels. All I have written recently are two volumes. Before the *Petit Journal* was enlarged, my novel ran seven months; now it will only last five months."

"And how much does M. Rouff give you for the privilege of publishing your story after it has appeared in the *Petit Journal*?" "The same—another 50,000 f. Here is the contract which I have just signed to-day with regard to the feuilleton which I have just begun," said M. Richebourg, pulling the agreement out of his pocket. This M. Rouff is a publisher of feuilletons. Besides a daily dose of fiction the French public requires a hebdomadal dish, and this is supplied principally by M. Rouff. Richebourg is one of his favourite authors. When a novel is fairly started he buys the right to publish it in weekly numbers (there are two *fascicules*, one penny each, in a number) before it is issued in book form. He issues them with illustrations and printed in good type, suitable for binding. When he can afford to pay M. Richebourg £2,000, he must do a good business. One of M. Richebourg's novels brought M. Rouff 300,000 ft. which would leave him a considerable profit after paying his expenses. M. Rouff distributes the first two numbers of a novel gratuitously, and spends about other £2,000 in advertising it in newspapers and with posters. M. Marinoni says that he also spent £2,000 in advertising M. Richebourg's last novel, which would thus cost him and M. Rouff £8,000 between them. But this is not all. The feuilletons continue to be reproduced for years in the provincial papers and in French papers published out of France. This reproduction is done through the Societe des Gens de Lettres, and except 20 per cent., which the society takes, all the profits go to the author. Then he has another source of income from translations. Most of Richebourg's novels have been translated into German, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, and other languages, including old Greek. Many of them have been published in America, and some in English. On one occasion an American publisher sent him 1,000f., which must have been conscience money. There still remains the publication in book form, and each novel in this way brings M. Richebourg from 12,000f. to 14,000f. We can easily understand after this how M. Richebourg is contented, how he does not write but one novel a year—six month's work—has not time to dramatize, and lives happily, with his wife and a niece whom he has adopted, at Bougival. He is a large proprietor there, and his leisure hours occupies himself with his property.

I asked M. Richebourg how many readers he had "We consider," he replied, "that the *Petit Journal* has about 4,000,000 readers. It is essentially a family paper, and then in the country districts and villages one paper sometimes serves several families. Then the feuilletons are cut off, sown together, and passed on from one to another. There is a habit in workshops—especially among dressmakers—for one to read out the feuilleton to the others—a practice which is tolerated by employers. The readers for M. Rouff's issues are not numerous, and are of a different class. M. Rouff's, weekly numbers are bought chiefly by people who like a pretty volume with illustrations. The circulation in this case is about 60,000. My books sell fairly well. They vary from 10,000 to 20,000 copies each, but then there are two volumes in each novel."

M. Richebourg writes exclusively for the *Petit Journal*. He must not allow any other paper published in Paris to reproduce any of his stories. The proprietors know the influence he has on their readers, the part he has played in the fortunes of the paper, and retain his services. Every novel by him sends the circulation up 40,000 or 50,000. This year will see the sale at the extraordinary figure of 1,000,000 per day, and that may be considered a maximum. As we stated recently, the *Petit Journal* was enlarged on February 1, and has now three feuilletons running. A weekly literary supplement to the paper, with a circulation of 200,000, also contains just now a short story by M. Richebourg which he was specially asked to write to give it a lift up. M. Richebourg has written a great many poems and sketches in his time, and has published twelve volumes of moral *contes* or tales ntended for family reading.

PRINCE BISMARCK ON THE POOR MAN'S DRINKS.

Now that the German Reichstag is engaged on the Spirit Taxation Bill it will not be uninteresting to refer to Prince Bismarck's estimate of the respective virtues of beer, wine, and spirit. Speaking in the Reichstag on March 28, 1881, the Chancellor said:—"Beer is, comparatively speaking, the beverage of a well-to-do class; but spirit is the drink of the famous 'poor man,' and spirit is thus a drink which the labourer cannot always dispense with. Beer makes one lazy (*'Bier macht träge,'* and not *'Bier macht dumm'*—stupid—as Bismarck's remark is sometimes quoted) instead of exciting the nerves. It has, moreover, a drawback from the economic standpoint: it is a time-killer. With us, Germans, perhaps nothing kills time so much as beer-drinking. Spirit has in no way this effect, and if you let the working man choose between wine, beer, and spirit he will reject wine. I have never found that the labourer when he found his work hard refreshed himself with Bavarian beer. The poor man needs spirit—certainly to a moderate extent, but still a small quantity daily for nourishment, for his means do not allow of his having Bavarian beer and wine."

EXCITING SCENE AT A BULL FIGHT.

THE *Petit Marseillais* gives the following account of a panic which occurred at a bull-fight outside Saragossa the other day:—After two bulls had been dispatched without any special incident, the third, an animal named Salado, jumped over the barrier into the amphitheatre, crushing an old man and a lad of eighteen. It would be difficult to give an adequate description of the panic and tumult which ensued. The whole of the spectators jumped to their feet. In the twinkling of an eye the space around the bull was vacated, and the crowd rushed into a corner, trying to protect itself by means of planks and sticks from his expected charge. A young man in one of the boxes tried to shoot him, but the three bullets from his revolver which he managed to lodge in him only served to increase his fury. One of the men then tried to run him through, but he missed his aim, and the bull charged him furiously. The man stepped aside, and the bull's horns went so deep into the wooden paling that before he could withdraw them two men plunged their swords into him. Even this did not kill him outright, the enraged animal staggering some thirty yards and breaking down a number of benches before the breath was out of his body.

SCENES IN A COLONIAL PARLIAMENT

SOME discreditable scenes have taken place in the Parliament of New South Wales, owing principally to the obstructiveness of the Opposition. The Legislative Assembly had sat continuously, with occasional adjournments for refreshments, for several days and several nights. At length the patience of Sir Henry Parkes, the Premier, was rapidly being exhausted, and in vigorous and scathing language he charged the Opposition with wilful obstruction. He had no sooner done so than the Assembly was plunged into a scene of the greatest disorder. The following report of what occurred appears in the *Sydney Mail*:—

Mr. Chanter drew attention to the obstruction that took place during the last Parliament on the part of hon. members who were then on the Opposition side of the House; and this brought from Sir Henry Parkes the remark, "We have not forgotten the brutality of those then on this side of the House." "Nor," interjected Mr. Melville, "have we forgotten the drunkenness of those on this." "The hon. member," retorted the Premier, "ought to be the last to say such a thing;" to which Mr. Melville, in reply, shouted, "I was never drunk in my life."

Later on, Mr. Fletcher, interrupted by Mr. Frank Smith, member for Balmain, referred to that member as "Jack Shepherd's puppy," and asked, amid interruption, "Will Jack Shepherd's puppy hold his tongue?" This led to a point of order being raised, and for a time there was much confusion, the end of the incident being that Mr. Fletcher avoided any apology or withdrawal of the words he had used by saying, "I would not insult a puppy by comparing the hon. member of it," a remark which the speaker interpreted as meaning that Mr. Fletcher didn't intend his first objectionable expression to apply to Mr. Smith. This curious decision of the Chair was received on the Government side of the Chamber with astonishment, and a refusal on the part of the Speaker to permit Sir Henry Parkes, to say anything in reference to it made matters much worse. "I feel," exclaimed Sir Henry Parkes, from his seat, "indignant at the conduct of the Chair." "And I must say," said the Speaker, rising in the midst of Opposition cries of "Chair! chair!"—"And I must say the hon. member is showing a very bad spirit in persisting in his attempt to speak when he is out of order, and in saying that he is indignant at the ruling of the Chair. Hon. members should show a better spirit, especially the hon. member at the head of the Government." This rebuke was, of course, cheered by the Opposition, and dissented from the supporters of the Government, and while the excitement was at its height Mr. Melville moved that the words used by the Premier be taken down. Sir Henry Parkes said he would use them again. "Well," exclaimed some hon. member, "they should be withdrawn; they are an insult to the Chair." "I move that the words be taken down," said Mr. Melville. "What were they?" asked several other members. "If the hon. member will move his motion," said Sir Henry Parkes, still indignant, "I will repeat them." At this there were loud cries of "Repeat them;" and the Speaker, apparently desirous that the matter should not go any further, called upon Mr. Fletcher to continue his speech. But Sir Henry Parkes, determined that it should be distinctly understood what his opinion was upon the ruling of the Speaker, said, "I will repeat what I said. My words were—That the hon. member opposite is allowed to call hon. members on this side nicknames by the authority of the Chair."

This brought the proceedings to breakfast time on Friday morning, and the House adjourned for an hour.

On resuming, at 9 o'clock, Mr. Melville proceeded to speak, and gradually there then appeared among the Opposition members a disposition to address themselves legitimately to the Premier's resolution. Members who had been inclined to obstruct saw that if they prolonged the debate to 4 o'clock in the afternoon they would probably risk the chance of dealing with an order of day on Friday's business paper with reference to the proposal for payment of members—a subject in which most of the Opposition felt considerable interest; and as it was evident that, however long the debate upon the closure resolution might be, the resolution must in the end be passed, it was arranged that the closure debate should be allowed to terminate, in order that, at the proper time, Friday's business might, if necessary, come on for consideration.

During the morning Mr. Haynes, the new member for Mudgee, made his maiden speech in the House, and by his manner of attack on certain members of the Opposition, who had visited Mudgee to assist in the efforts made during the recent election to secure his defeat, he created something like a sensation "Four political jackals," he said, "were sent into the constituency to impudently attempt to show the constituents how they should vote," and "he would make the marrow in their unhappy bones melt before he sat down." So pronounced did his language become, as he proceeded with what he had to say, that one member of the Opposition to whom he was referring seemed to catch the infection for he called out "It's a damnable lie!" and for a time refused to withdraw the words. In reply to Mr. O'Sullivan, who exclaimed "Titus Oates!" when the members for Mudgee was alluding to those members who had opposed him at his election as "Phœnix Park assassins," Mr. Haynes remarked that at any rate "he was not so tight as Copeland." To Mr. Toohey, who interrupted him, he said—"The hon. member need not show such a head as his beer often exhibits;" and of Mr. Melville, who had apparenty spoken of himself in the Mudgee district as a goldminer, he declared that "the only cradle the hon. member ever used was a coffin, the only shaft he ever sunk was a grave, and the only gold he ever struck was the false stopping in a dead man's mouth."

The motion for the adjournment of the debate was negatived on division by 48 votes to 19, and a subsequent motion moved by Mr. Garvan, affirming that before the standing orders were passed there should be a call of the House, was also rejected by 39 votes to 21.

WOLVES AND LIBERAL UNIONISTS.

GENERAL GRANT was not without humour, witness the following story, and its application by him to the exaggerated clamour and boasting of those who desert their party in politics:—

"On the evening of the first day out" (he was on an expedition near the Mexican frontier just before the breaking out of the war in 1845, see Vol. I., P. 77, of the "Personal Memoirs") we heard the most unearthly howling of wolves, directly in our front. The prairie grass was tall, and we could not see the beasts, but the sound indicated that they were near. To my ear it appeared that there must have been enough of them to devour our party, horses and all, at a single meal. The part of Ohio that I hailed from was not thickly settled, but wolves had been driven out long before I left. Benjamin" (his companion and a brother officer) "was from Indiana, still less populated, where the wolf yet roamed over the prairies. He understood the nature of the animal and the capacity of a few to make believe there was an unlimited number of them. He kept on towards the noise unmoved. I followed in his trail, lacking moral courage to turn back and join our sick companion. I have no doubt that if Benjamin had proposed returning to camp, I would not only have 'seconded the motion,' but have suggested that it was very hard-hearted in us to leave Augur sick there in the first place; but Benjamin did not propose turning back. When he did speak it was to ask, 'Grant, how many wolves do you think there are in that pack?' Knowing where he was from, and suspecting that he thought I would over-estimate the number, I determined to show my acquaintance with the animal putting the estimate below what possibly could be correct, and answered, 'Oh, about twenty,' very indifferently. He smiled and rode on. In a minute we were close upon them, and before they saw us. There were just two of them. Seated upon their haunches, with their mouths close together, they had made all the noise we had been hearing for the past ten minutes. I have often thought of this incident since when I have heard the noise of a few disappointed politicians who had deserted their associates. There are always more of them before they are counted."

MR. JOHN MORLEY—"THIS INSULTER OF JEHOVAH."

THE Rev. Cunningham Geikie, D.D., vicar of St. Martin-at-Palace, wrote a letter to the Norwich papers, protesting against Mr. Morley being invited to speak in the name of the Liberals of Norwich. Dr. Geikie says:—"Mr. Morley's attitude towards Christianity is notorious, but few may know that in his contempt for what Englishmen hold most dear he has even dared in his books to print the Sacred Name which our race worships with a small 'g,' as if the Eternal were worthy only of a sneer. I am ready to give plenty of instances, if required, of this hideous audacity. Is this a man to lead a respectable 'party'? Is this a man to counsel a nation? Is this a man whose judgment can be trusted? Shall we follow one on whose flag is blazoned a gross insult to the Maker of Heaven and Earth? I shall be curious to see how many Christian ministers and religious men will form a bodyguard on the platform round this insulter of Jehovah. The widest toleration must stop short at outrage of the first principles of even natural religion, without the recognition of which society must perish."

MR. HOWELLS'S PIONEER ANCESTRY.

IN his autobiographical sketch in the *Youth's Companion*, Mr. W. D. Howells, writing of the family's pioneer life in Ohio, says:—"Perhaps it was my father's love of literature which inspired him to choose newspapers for wall paper; at any rate he did so, and the effect, as I remember it, was not without its decorative qualities. He had used a barrel of papers, bought at the nearest post-office, where they had been refused by the persons to whom they had been experimentally sent by the publisher, and the whole first page was taken up by a story, which broke off in the middle of a sentence at the foot of the last column, and tantalized us for ever with fruitless conjectures as to the fate of the hero and heroine. I really suppose that a cheap wall paper could have been got for the same money, though it might not have seemed so economical. I am not sure that the use of the newspapers was not a tributary reminiscence of my father's pioneer life; I cannot remember that it excited any comment in the neighbours, who were frank with their opinions of everything else we did. But it does not greatly matter."

OPENING UP THE SOUDAN.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to the *Times*, says there can be little doubt that the result of Mr. Stanley's expedition will be to open up the general question of the government and trade of Soudan. Recently a private mission to Suakin was undertaken by Mr. Francis W. Fox, who went out at his own expense for the purpose of collecting on the spot information which would be of service to him in devising a scheme for the restoration of peace and prosperity to the Soudan. Mr. Fox has just returned, and he has put the information he has obtained into the form of a report, which, the correspondent understands, will be submitted to the Foreign Office. In this report he enters at length into details concerning a company which he proposes should be formed, somewhat on the principle of the Borneo Company, but without any monopoly whatever, leaving the trade open to all comers with honest intentions. He does not wish our Government to commit itself in any way, nor does he anticipate any difficulties in the case of either Turkey or Egypt. At the same time, it will be maintained by all capitalists that it would be extremely unsafe for them to commit themselves to any risk, unless the English Government gave them some sort of assurance of protection in case of necessity. There is reason to believe that some of the leading sheikhs in the immediate interior have expressed readiness to sign any reasonable agreement as to trade with reputable Englishmen. Mr. Fox has come to the conclusion that the best method of opening up the Soudan would probably be to organise small district committees of sheikhs, who shall be advised and guided by Englishmen residing in each district. Further, that some 20 or 25 Englishmen be appointed in the first instance by the proposed Soudan Company as their agents at the stations or factories at the tribal ports on the Red Sea coast, and at the several commercial centres in the Soudan, and that three inspector-generals should also be appointed, whose duty it would be to visit and confer with the resident agents, to inquire on the spot into any cases of oppression and injustice, and generally to see that liberty and order are maintained and justice is administered throughout the provinces of the Soudan. Mr. Fox also suggests that the proposed Soudan Company should refrain from entering into any commercial or trading operations direct with the small retail traders, but only, as a rule, buy and sell through the leading native, English, Greek, and other local merchants, as in this way the trading operations of the company will be greatly simplified and the risk of losses reduced to a *minimum*. The export and import trade of the Soudan before the late rebellion is computed to have exceeded two-and-a half million pounds sterling (£2,500,000) per annum, of which amount about one-half, or £1,250,000, represented the value of the exports, and £1,250,000 that of the imports. There is evey reason, Mr. Fox believes, for supposing that when peace and order are restored, and an improved goverament is established in the Soudan a great development in the export and import trade will take place, and that it will assume much larger proportions than before the rebellion. A line of railway connecting the Nile basin with a port on the Red Sea is, in Mr. Fox's opinion, a most important factor to be taken into consideration, and its construction should be commenced at an early period, as it will tend more than any other measure to ameliorate the condition of the people of the Soudan and Equatorial Africa. The cost of constructing this railway, Mr. Fox sets down at £680,000. From the land tribute, customs, monopolies, &c. Mr. Fox estimates the annual available revenue of the company at £495,500, and the expenditure on administration at £220,500, leaving a balance of £275,000 for director's fees and general mangement and profit, on a proposed working capital of £500,000. These are the leading points in the remarkable scheme proposed by Mr. Fox for the rescue of the Soudan from anarchy and barrenness. If practical men find it practicable, then Mr. Fox ought, says the *Times'* correspondent, to be reckoned among the great benefactors of Africa.

THE TRADE OF TONKIN AND ANNAM.

A VERY interesting report on the trade of Annam and Tonkin has just been published by *Le Courrier d'Haiphong*. During the year 1886 the value of the importations amounted to 28,808,505 frs. being an excess over 1885 of 7,128,626 frs. The value of the exportations in 1886 amounted to 9,112,436 frs. which is 1,252,137 frs. more than in 1885. This increase, which is not very remarkable, is due not only to the increase of commerce but also to the greater care taken in the verification. The details given as to how these figures are made up show that France, notwithstanding the protective duties in her favour, has not secured a large share of the trade. Of the 28,808,505 frs. imports only 6,013,111 frs. come from France or French colonies. Spun cotton was almost entirely imported from foreign countries, while two-thirds of the cotton textures come from the same source. France sent very little of the class "various medicines" no silk textures, and no opium, or linen. On the other hand, wine and liquors came exclusively from France or French colonies. In fact French imports only reached figures of any importance in toys, preserves, spices, oils, liquors, hardware, tobacco and wine. spun cotton and cotton-cloths represent in value about one-fourth of the importations of Annam and Tonkin. In 1885, 85 per cent. of these goods came from Bombay, the rest from England, and only a small quantity from Switzerland or Germany. The natives prefer the Indian products, because they are cheaper and meet better the needs of the country. Cotton cloths came exclusively from England by way of Hongkong. With regard to opium it may be remarked that the Yunnan opium forms a large part of the general consumption. Although inferior to Indian opium it is, referred by the poorer classes on account of being cheaper.

Of the 9,112,433 frs. exports, only 1,908,511 went to France or French possessions, of which more than one-half were silk textures and floss silk. The small increase is attributed to the failure of the rice crop and the disturbed state of the country. Should quiet be secured there is every hope that some products at least will show a great development. The principal among these are cinnamon bark and raw cotton. Of the latter the province of Thanboa already exports 12,000 piculs to Hongkong. The colony is also said to be well suited for the cultivation of raw silk.

A PLAGUE OF LOCUSTS IN SPAIN.

THE central provinces of Spain (the Madrid correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* says) have been visited by so terrible a plague of locusts that whole districts are ruined. Within the space of a few hours these pests have destroyed every trace of vegetation—grass, wheat, vines, and olives. Over considerable tracts of of country not a vestige of green is to be seen, and the reports state that at times the sun has been obscured when these fearful pests have been winging their flight from place to place. In La Mancha the trains have been stopped by them; and gangs of workmen have had to go ahead of passenger trains in trucks to clear the lines of the myriads of locusts that have descended upon them. In many cases the insects have lain so thick on the rails that trains have not been able to travel faster than three or four miles an hour. The Cortes are about to vote a large credit in aid of the sufferers, and to provide for a means of destroying these voracious swarms of insects.

DISASTROUS FLOODS IN HUNGARY.

ANOTHER disaster has overtaken the unfortunate Hungarian peasants. On Wednesday afternoon, June 1, the Theiss burst its banks near the mouth of the Maros, and overwhelmed the country surrounding the towns of Szegedin, Mako, Hod Mezo-Vasarhely, and Foldiak. At least 150,000 acres of corn-fields are inundated, and numerous villages in ruins; thousands of farmers are homeless and reduced to beggary, and the dykes are crowded with fugitives trying to save themselves and their cattle. Four thousand men are employed strengthening the dykes and trying to close the breach. Four barges filled with stones and 6,000 sacks of earth have been employed for this purpose; but the water is still rising on the inundated territory. The Bega and Nera Rivers, and the Bersava Canal, in South Hungary, have also broken their dykes and inundated an enormous extent of country. In the Banat something like 300,000 acres are under water.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1887.

JOINT STOCK SHARES

	GOVERNMENT LOANS.	
4	Per Cent. Promissory Notes	Rs. 97 8
4½	Per Cent. of 1870 (1885)	„ 101 0
4½	Per Cent. of 1878-79 (1893)	102 0
4½	Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (New loan)	102 0
4½	Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (Coupon)	
	DEBENTURES OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.	
7	Per Cent. 1886 (1891) Alipore Coal	...103 0
8	Per Cent. 1882 (1887) Asiatic	...Noml.
7	Per Cent. 1882 (1888) Bowreah Cotton	...102 0
8	Per Cent. 1882 (1892) Canal Press	...108 0
7	Per Cent. 1887 (1892) Cawn. Cotton Mills	103
5	Per Cent. 1881 (1891) Darj. Him. Ry.	... 98
5	Per Cent. 1881 (1896) Do. do.	... 98
7	Per Cent. 1883 (1888) Dunbar Cotton	...
7	Per Cent. 1883 (1888) Eastern Cachar Tea	
8	Per Cent. 1884 (1889) Port Gloster Jute	
8	Per Cent. ... ... Goosery Jute Mills	
7	Per Cent. 1882 (1887) Hooghly Mills	
7	Per Cent. 1883 (1888) Howrah Mills	
6	Per Cent. 1881 (1888) do. (New is	
7	Per Cent. 1884 (1899) Inland Flo	
7	Per Cent. 1886 (1890) India Gen	
8	Per Cent. 1879 (1889) Kurseong	
8	P. Ct. 1887 (1890-92) Ranee	
10	Per Cent. 1881 (1888) Sapa	
8	Per Cent. 1884 (1894) Selim Tea	
8	Per Cent. 1880 (1890) Sing & Murm	
7	Per Cent. 1885 (1895) Titaghur Pape	
	CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTU	
6	Per Cent. of 1867 (1887) ...	100
6	Per Cent. of 1870 (1889) ...	102
6	Per Cent. of 1872 (1891) ...	103
5	Per Cent. of 1878 (1908) ...	102
5	Per Cent. of 1884-85 (1905) ...	102
5	Per Cent. of 1886 (1915) ...	10
5	Per Cent. of 1886-87 (1916) ...	10
4½	Per Cent. of 1882 (1902) ...	
	MYSORE GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES	
5	Per Cent. for 20 years (1902)	Rs. 10
	RANGOON MUNICIPAL DEBENTU	
5½	Per Cent. of 1881 (1888) ...	Rs.
5½	Per Cent. of 1881 (1892) ...	
5½	Per Cent. of 1881 (1896)	
5½	Per Cent. of 1881	
	BANK	

Rate of interest

CALCU

4½	Per Cent.	
5½	Per Cent.	
	MA	
5	Per Cen	

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

gra Bank, Ld.	£10	2 p.ct.	125
gra Savings' Bank	100	5 p.ct.	125
llahabad Bank, Ld.	100	7½ p.ct.	186
lliance Bank of Simla	100	5 p.ct.	145
ank of Bengal	500	5 p.ct.	890
nk of Upper India	100	5 p.ct.	140
nl. L. M. Bank, Madras	75	[illegible] p.ct.	10prm
hi & London Bank	£25	nil.	150
malaya Bank, Ld.	100	5 p.ct.	120
ssorie Bank, Ld.	100	4½ p.ct.	108
tional Bank of India	£12½	2½ p.ct.	119
dh Commercial Bank	100	5 p.ct.	103
hilkund Kumaon	100	4½ p.ct.	105
mla Bank Corporation	325	3 p.ct.	...
ncov. S. Bank (Agra)	100	4 p.ct.	70

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

STOCKS.	Paid Rs.	½ year's Divd.	Quotation Rs.
ra Pressing Co.	100	6 ad-int.	...
ricultural Phosphates	100	y 10 p.ct	34x.
pore Coal Co.	100	nil.	120
akan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	......	Nml.
iatic Jute Co., Ld.	100	nil.	Lqdn.
lly Paper Mills Co.	£10	5 p. ct.	145
rnagore [illegible] actory	£10	nil.	92
ngal Coal Co., Ld.	1000	7 p. ct.	1540
Baragunda Copper (preference A shares)	$10	......	10½
. Deferred B Shares	£1	......	8
ngal Ice Manfg. Co.	100	nil.	72
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	£100	2½ p.ct.	1,200
Do. Silk Co., Ld.	100	y 7 p. ct.	68
Do. Telephone Co.	100	$8 p. ct.	50
nded Warehouse	415	Rs 10p.sh	270x
wreah Cotton Mills	100	3 p. ct.	68
dge-Budge J. Mills	80	nil.	78
rrakur Coal Co.	100	5 p. ct.	140
cutta Hydraulic	100	nil.	55
Do. Steam Co.	100	6 p. ct.	109
Do. Tramways Co.	£10	y 2 p. ct.	85
nperdown P. Co., Ld.	100	7 p. ct.	106
al Press Co.	100	nil.	85
ew & Co., Ld. (Sugar)	100	2 p. ct.	100
wnpur Cotton Mills Co.	100	5 p. ct.	115
Woollen Mills	50	5 p.ct.	63
pur Hydraulic P.	100	nil.	53
wn Brewery Musuri	100	y 7 p. ct.	105
stal Ice Co., Ld.	100	nil.	80
rjeeling Himalayan Ry. Co.	100	6 p. ct.	103
Do. & K. Hotel Co.	100	......	34
ghur Ry. Co., Ld.	100	2½ p. ct.	90
Do. Mining Co., Ld.	10	......	½
nbar Cotton Mills	100	nil.	48
rton Woollen Mills Co., Ld.	100	5 p. ct.	100
press Ind Cotton Co., Ld.	500	4 p. ct.	400
itable Coal Co., Ld.	250	nil.	150
t Gloster Jute Manufacturing.	100	nil.	29
ra Tannery Co., Ld.	100	nil.	100
sery Cotton Mills	200	5 p. ct.	205
ripore Co., Ld.	100	3 p. ct.	92
at Eastern Hotel	100	2½ p. ct.	91
ghly Mills Co., Ld.	75	nil.	19
wrah Docking Co.	500	Rs.5 p.sh.	115
o. Mills Co., Ld.	100	nil.	90
ia G. S. N. Co., Ld.	100	3 p. ct.	100
el Pressing Co., Ld.	100	nil.	Lqdn.
nerhatty Jute Mills	50	nil.	105
gra V. S. Co., Ld.	100	y 10 p. ct.	105
ore Tramway Co.	100	......	100
ding & Shipping Co.	100	nil.	67
ll & Co., Ld., Allahabad	100	y 10 p. ct.	85
rison E. & Co., Naini Tal	100	......	60
r Mills Co. (Cotton	200	7 p. ct.	295
ree Brewery Co., Ld.	100	y 10 p. ct.	145
ni Tal Brewery Co., Ld.	100	y 12 p. ct.	115
myth's Pat. Press	100	5 p. ct.	60
Beerbhoom Coal	100	5 p. ct.	105
sa Coasting S. N.	75	nil.	50d.
ters Stores and Agency Co., Ld.	£10	3 p. ct.	£11
mahal Stone Co.	100	y 5½ p. ct.	80
kistopore Press	100	nil.	35
egunge Coal Asn.	100	y 5 p. ct.	47
rside Press Co.	90	nil.	35
Scott Thomson & Co.	500	2½ p. ct.	232
dia Paper Mills Co.	£1	......	Nml.
o. Vendors Shares	£1	......	Nml.
pore Jute Manfg.	100	nil.	58
nd Bank Press Co.	100	nil.	50
kessur Railway Co.	100	2½ p. ct.	104
ghur Paper Mills	100	4 p. ct.	97
n Jute Co., Ld.	75	3 p. ct.	130
on's Patent Press	100	nil.	83

TEA COMPANIES' SHARES.

(*Yearly*)

lpore Terai (Darij.)	100	nil. ‡	70
cable (Assam)	100	nil. ‡	Lqdn.
uckie	100	5 p. ct.	50
ttipore (Cachar)	100	6 p. ct.	48
m Company	180	5 ad.-int.	530
tbarrie Tea Co., Ld.	100	nil ‡	100
sun (Darjeeling)	100	7 p. ct.	5
gal (Cachar)	100	3 p. ct. ‡	40
o. contributory	80	3 p. ct. ‡	30
nath (Assam)	200	4 p. ct. ‡	100
o. contributory	100	4 p. ct. ‡	40
lli (Assam)	£10	3 ad.-int.	165
khalah (Cachar)	100	2 p. ct.	22
tral (Cachar)	200	3 p. ct. ‡	106
o. Terai (Darj.)	100	nil. ‡	25
ndypore (Cachar)	100	nil. ‡	25
ra (Cachar)	£10	......	50
ta Nagpore	100	nil. ‡	24
nta Tea Co.	100	2 p. ct. ‡	...
ala (Cachar)	100	nil. ‡	10
cherra (Cachar)	100	nil. ‡	100
. Tea & Cinchona	100	8 p. ct. ‡	100
ng (Assam)	90	3 p. ct. ‡	31
a Doon	100	5 p. ct. ‡	45
(Assam)	£10	4½ p. ct.	110
ai & Parbutia (Assam)	100	9 p. ct. ‡	80
nsiri	100	nil. ‡	95
n Dooma, Ordinary	£10	6½ p. ct.	136
do. A	£10	8 p. ct. ‡	156
do. B	£10	6 p. ct. ‡	168
ng (Assam)	100	3 p. ct. ‡	35
rn Cachar	100	nil. ‡	20
t India Assam & Cachar	100	nil. ‡	27
logram (Cachar)	£10	......	Nml.
lle (Darjeeling)	100	5 p. ct.	55
od Hope Tea Co.	100	28 p. ct.	190
mtee Tea	100	nil. ‡	90
whatty (Assam)	100	......	Lqdn.
b (Assam)	100	nil. ‡	11
abaree (Darjeeling)	95	nil. ‡	32
ta (Kangra)	100	5 p. ct. ‡	65
lmaree (Assam)	100	15 p. ct.	95
ngorie (Assam)	100	3 p. ct. ‡	34
etown	100	6 p. ct. ‡	100
Do. contributory	100	5 p. ct. ‡	100
ewar (Chota Nagpore)	100	......	100
nwal (Assam)	£10	3 p. ct.	100
ian Terai	500	10 p. ct. ‡	430
gmara (Cachar)	100	13 p. ct. ‡	100
nga Val (Cachar)	100	7½ p. ct. ‡	63
nzie Tea Assn., Ld.	£5	4 ad.-int ‡	88
glam Darjeeling	100	nil. ‡	92
ai (Assam)	£10	10 p. ct.	150
acherra (Cachar)	100	nil. ‡	15
mptie Gwallie (Assam)	100	......	par.
obong (Assam) A	100	10 p. ct. ‡	105
Do. do. B	100	4 p. ct. ‡	105
rnafuli (Chittg.)	60	nil. ‡	45
sanie	100	......	Nml.
chunpore (Cachar)	100	nil. ‡	[illegible]
eong & Darjeeling	250	nil. ‡	65
contributory	200	nil. ‡	55
l (Cachar)	100	16 p. ct. ‡	190
ora (Sylhet)	100	2½ p. ct. ‡	32
River (W. Dooars)	£10	4 p. ct. ‡	par.
w (Dar.)	100	3½ p. ct. ‡	49
...	100	10 p. ct. ‡	105
sam	£7½	nil. ‡	5
arjeeling	100	nil. ‡	Nml.
ore, Assam	£10	2½ ad.-int.	60
n (Cachar)	100	nil. ‡	23
a Co.	100	8 p. ct ‡	101
Co.	100	1[illegible] p. ct. ‡	90
ng Tea Co.	100	2 p. ct. ‡	20
rra (Cachar)	100	nil. ‡	16
contributory	90	nil. ‡	11
ssam	80	......	30d.
Assam	100	14 p. ct.	100
ontributory	90	14 p. ct.	90
Darjg. Tea	100	nil. ‡	50
. Assam Tea	£10	nil. ‡	...
hat, Assam	£10	......	Lqdn.
(Cachar)	100	11 p. ct. ‡	100
rn Cachar	100	2½ p. ct.	28
Cachar	85	nil. ‡	21
Darjg.)	100	6 p. ct. ‡	47
eeling)	100	nil. ‡	100
Tea C., Ld.	100	9 p. ct. ‡	80
(Sylhet)	100	nil. ‡	40
(Assam)	100	5 p. ct. ‡	40
(Darjg.)	100	nil. ‡	40
tee (Cachar)	100	4 p. ct. ‡	58
Rungliot	100	10 p. ct.	100
tia (Assam)	100	nil. ‡	Nml.
i Tea Co.	100	7 p. ct. ‡	110
l Mutual, Cachar	56	8 p. ct. ‡	4-5d
d Fallodhi	100	3 p. ct. ‡	21
n Tea Co., Ld.	100	2 p. ct. ‡	35
gbulli & Murmah	100	7 p. ct. ‡	75
gell (Darjeeling)	100	4 p. ct. ‡	48
nglo Tea Co.	100	......	100
ngtom Tea Co., Ld.	100	4 p. ct ‡	108
Soom (Darjeeling)	100	6 p. ct. ‡	75
Springside (Darjeeling)	100	6 p. ct.	65
ungoo River (Chittg.)	100	nil. ‡	16
sundarrea (Darjg.)	100	2 p. ct. ‡	27
sta Valley (Darjg.)	100	5 p. ct.	80
Ling (Darjeeling)	100	8 p. ct. ‡	100
ri Tea Co., Ld.	100	2½ p. ct. ‡	101
ar (Darjeeling)	200	6 p. ct. ‡	135
r Assam	£10	nil. ‡	15
habarie W. Dooars	100	......	...

d-interim dividend on crop of 1886
tal dividend on crop of 1884.
otal dividend on crop of 1885.
Dividend for the year.
Buyers.
Sellers.
-Wanted.
Exclusive of dividend.
=Nominal.
upees per share.
at., guaranteed for 5 years.

CE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting t once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. LOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor r immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

MYSTERIOUS.

"I FEAR no evil that I can see!" exclaimed Napoleon, and his acts proved the truth of his philosophy. He could face danger in every form; but the sunken road of Waterloo was an *unseen* foe, greater than the armies around him. This same principle seems true with most people. We fear the unseen; we dread the unknown; we shrink from that which possesses the power to harm, that which is liable to break at any moment. A volcano is picturesque; but men do not build their homes upon its sides.

In the midst of so much mystery and so many unseen dangers, we naturally feel a sense of awe. We wonder if some terrible calamity may not be just beneath the surface of what is apparently bright and serene. We wonder if some small portion of the human machinery should get out of order what the result would be; and we fear disaster from powers we cannot comprehend. It is natural we should do so! It is reasonable we should wonder what become of us if the delicate mechanism of the brain should get broken. It is natural we should ask what the result would be if the million tissues of the lungs, liver or kidneys should become disordered. A slight excess, a careless attention to the details of health apparently does no harm, but it none the less undermines the life. It is a draft upon vitality which must be honored in the future. The trite saying that such acts "drive nails in one's coffin" is as true as it is old.

But our own neglect is by no means all the unseen injuries that come to the human system. There are a thousand evil influences all around us at war with our lives. They are inhaled into the lungs and upon the blood; they are absorbed through the skin and foster disease; they are devoured with the food and corrode the most important organs of the body; they are transmitted by contact with vegetables and minerals as well as mankind. Good health is a thing to be acquired; it will not come of its own accord. The man or woman who possesses the power to counteract all these evil influences and tendencies has obtained a secret of untold value. The constant strains and exertions above referred to, gradually weaken some of the most important organs of the body, and invite them to welcome the coming of broken health. The lungs, heart, liver and kidneys can very easily become weakened; and how? By these very abuses and strains that are constantly brought to bear upon them. It is necessary to guard these organs and preserve their proper tone at all times.

A prominent gentleman felt unusually tired one day, but supposing it to be caused by overexertion he gave it little attention. The next day he was not so languid, but his head pained him. This he attributed to indigestion, and took no further notice of it. Matters went along in this way for several weeks, the headaches and languor increasing, accompanied occasionally by certain dull pains in various parts of the body. He was not wholly insensible to these troubles; but being closely occupied, he heedlessly overlooked them. There finally came an intense pain in the small of the back; his ankles became swollen to twice their natural size, most violent nausea took possession of him, and life seemed one intense pain. A physician was called, who pronounced it Bright's Disease of the kidneys, which he was able to relieve but could not cure.

Now, had any one warned this gentleman at the symptoms that had troubled him so long ago from the kidneys, he would have attended to them at once; but *he did not know it*; and many men and women to-day, in every part of Australia, are suffering, substantially, as did this gentleman, and from the same cause; and it is high time they should know what it means. It means present discomfort, future unhappiness and premature death, unless attended to promptly and treated rightly. The only discovery which has ever been made in the scientific or medical worlds that is a certain remedy for all *such* troubles, is Warner's Safe Cure. Made from a tropical leaf whose properties, like Peruvian bark, are known and invaluable, it acts at once and naturally upon the organs which produce these distressing troubles, carrying health to the entire system and banishing pain.

While the most serious evils which can afflict man or womankind are those which arise from disordered kidneys, they are diseases which can be controlled if taken in time. The trouble is, that they are "unseen evils," and the primary danger arises from the fact that the symptoms they manifest are not recognized, but are attributable to some minor disorder, which, by being considered slight, is permitted to fasten itself upon the system. That one-half of physical disorders arise from imperfect kidneys is a new but settled truth, and that these disorders might be prevented by using Warner's Safe Cure is equally true. Thousands of people, including prominent physicians, scientists and divines, who have known of its wonderful powers, indorse and recommend it. It acts upon both liver and kidneys in a direct and certain manner, and invariably relieves and strengthens both. It puts them in a healthy condition, when, otherwise, they would become inflamed. It gives a pleasing tonic to the entire system, and harmonizes all the parts. Chemists throughout the world sell it; and the opportunity for thus obtaining its benefits are brought near to every one. It will solve the mystery of good health, and keep back the day on which comes "the great mystery."

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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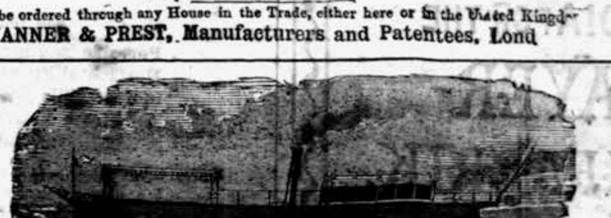

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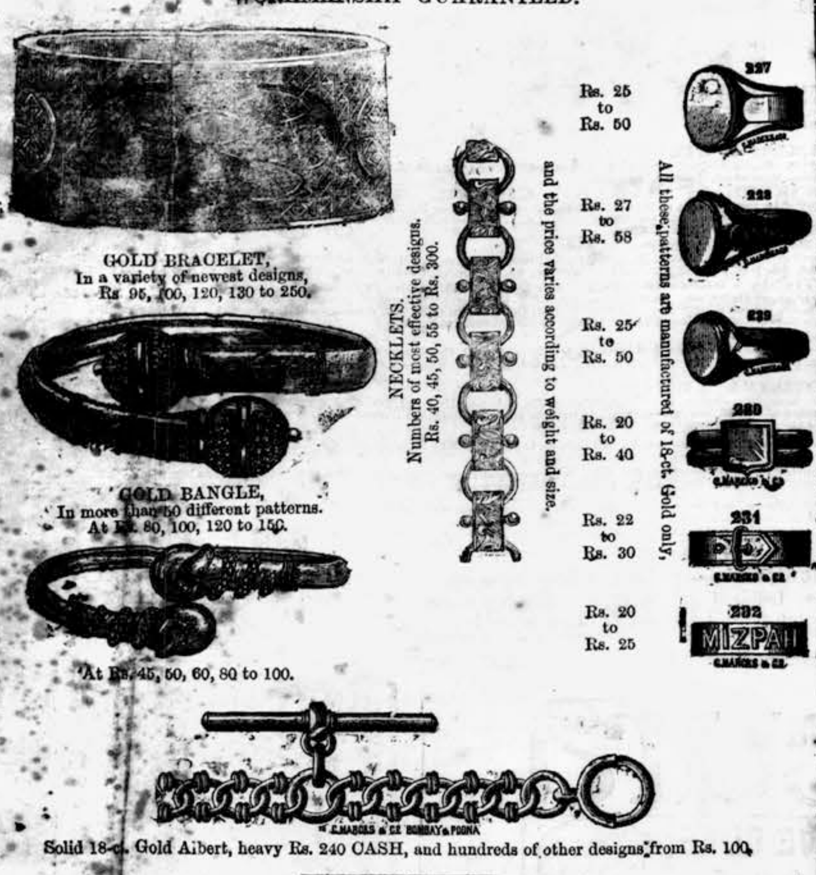

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